

JPY 150

University Of Jordan  
Center of Strategic Studies  
READING ROOM

Staffordshire  
When institutions are involved  
Contact: County International Promotions Office  
Telephone: 0522 511111  
P.O. Box 10, Stoke-on-Trent, ST4 6AD

# THE GUARDIAN

Printed in London and Manchester

Tuesday February 5 1985

23p

Tipp-Ex  
THE No.1  
IN  
CORRECTION  
FLUIDS  
AND  
PAPERS

## Uranium deal had British link with S. Africa

By David Pallister

THE FOREIGN Office has confirmed that Britain bought a consignment of uranium from South Africa last year, reversing a 10-year official policy which ended contracts for South African uranium ore.

But because of the complexity of the international uranium trade, involving in this case an American nuclear fuel company, the Government can still maintain that it does not directly import the material from the Pretoria regime. The case also shows how the United States can covertly sidestep its official ban on the sale of enriched uranium to South Africa.

The purchase first came to light in December when the Guardian revealed that the Central Electricity Generating Board had bought 250,000 lbs of natural uranium-238 from the South African Atomic Energy Corporation (Escom), which runs the two Koeberg pressurised water reactors near Cape Town.

The CEGB refused to comment on what it saw as a confidential commercial transaction. The Foreign Office stuck to its line about no imports.

However, the Foreign Office minister, Mr Malcolm Rifkin, has now confirmed the deal in a letter to the Anti-Apartheid Movement which had complained that it undermined Britain's policy of non-cooperation with South Africa's civil nuclear power programme.

He explained that the material, of US origin, had been sent to Britain for enrichment by an American facility. "Payment for this material was made to Escom, in return for which Escom transferred the enriched uranium to the CEGB," he wrote.

The CEGB therefore took the uranium to the US, where it was already in the UK. This, he explained, was the only way the material could be sent to the US for enrichment.

The Guardian has learnt, through a number of important sources, that the uranium from America was sent to British Nuclear Fuels Ltd for enrichment at its Capenhurst plant. After it arrived in Britain, Escom bought it from the American company. But according to BNFL, this purchase was made without its knowledge.

The South Africans then put the uranium on the spot market at a cheap price. But if they had decided to keep it, BNFL would have carried out the enrichment process, believing that it was still American-owned.

It would not have been the first time that private American companies have assisted South Africa in acquiring nuclear fuel. The first fuel loading for the Koeberg reactors was bought by Escom from Switzerland, with the help of two American brokers.

The US Government, which introduced its ban in 1976, refused to sign the nuclear non-proliferation treaty, decided that it could not interfere in commercial transactions outside the United States.

Even before the CEGB deal, Britain's policy of non-cooperation did not stand scrutiny. The South African Nuclear Development Corporation, formerly the Atomic Energy Board, is a member of the system reliability service of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority. This allows the South Africans access to the international data bank and consultation services.

The sensitivity of nuclear dealings with South Africa have been apparent in repeated official assurances that Britain only buys uranium from Canada and—up to last year—the Rossing mine in Namibia.

## NUM optimism over resumed negotiations dampened by NCB • 2,318 miners go back to work

### Scargill hope on new talks dashed

By John Ardill, Labour Correspondent

Hopes of new peace talks in the pits dispute were raised by the miners' leader, Mr Arthur Scargill, but dashed by the National Coal Board yesterday as a record 2,318 miners went back to work.

In the North-east two branches of the union at coke works went back, and there were mass returns in other areas.

Although the president of the National Union of Mineworkers described a letter from the board yesterday as "probably the most conciliatory we have had in months," his optimism about resuming talks was seen as an attempt to stem the return to work. He cancelled a meeting of the union's executive due on Thursday.

The NCB said in a statement last night that talk of resuming negotiations would "only be raising false hopes," unless the NUM "firmly indicated in writing that it has changed its position on the main issue facing the industry—the problem of uneconomic capacity."

A board spokesman said that

there had been no change in the NCB's position: it required a written undertaking of the NUM's willingness to discuss the closure of uneconomic pits. Claims that the board was changing its position between requiring and not requiring a written guarantee before talks were the result of people reading nuances into the board's statements which were not there, he added.

Mr Scargill's comment followed the delivery of a letter from the board to his headquarters in Sheffield last Friday and copied to him yesterday as he was meeting officers of the consultation service Acs and TUC leaders.

Keeping alive hopes that they can bridge the gap between the two sides, the Acs conciliators are to see members of the board this morning to pass on the NUM's views. "There is also a key meeting today of the executive of the pit deputies' union Nacods, which is trying to put pressure on the board to resume talks with the NUM."

The Nacods president, Mr Ken Sampey, said after meeting the board and Acs that the union had told the board of "the need to get round the negotiating table with the NUM as quickly as possible."

He added: "We are going to do all we can to keep pressure on the board to have talks with the miners' union."

Mr Scargill said he had received from the board "probably the most conciliatory letter we have had in months."

He added: "I am very encouraged by what has happened today. It has given some encouragement to the union to believe there is a possibility of a resumption of negotiations with the coal board."

His discussions with Acs also provided grounds for hope, Mr Scargill said. "It would appear they too believe there is a basis for at least talking about the possibility of negotiations without preconditions."

According to the board, its letter from the personnel member, Mr Merrick Spanton, to the NUM's general secretary, Mr Peter Heathfield, said: "In view of the many public statements made by leaders of the NUM in categorically refusing to countenance the procedures that could lead to closures on uneconomic grounds, it remains essential that the NCB is satisfied that this no longer remains the position of the leaders of the NUM."

The statement said Mr Spanton referred to the tone of Mr Heathfield's letter to the board, also dated last Friday, as "appearing to give some encouragement." It seems to be on the basis of this that Mr Scargill referred to Mr Spanton's letter as conciliatory.

But the board's statement said: "The latest letter to the NCB from the NUM again gives no indication that there is any change in the union's policy towards the main issue in the dispute—the industry's problem of uneconomic capacity."

It added that another indication of no change in the NUM's position was Mr Scargill's statement in a radio



UNDERGROUND MOVEMENT: Working miners wearing balaclavas, scarves and face masks as they leave yesterday's morning shift at Silverwood, near Rotherham, South Yorkshire. Picture by Don McPhee.

## Pressure criticised

By Patrick Wintour, Labour Staff

Mr Ned Smith, former industrial relations director of the National Coal Board, yesterday criticised attempts to force the miners' union to agree to co-operate in the closure of uneconomic pits as a precondition for reopening talks.

Speaking on the record for the first time since his retirement last week, he said: "It appears that the NUM is being asked to do something which all unions would find difficult to do. I don't know how many agreements there are in this country if any, where unions have said they will co-operate with the closure of capacity."

He enlarged later: "The more they refuse to accept such reasonable proposals the more you can suspect that when it comes to a negotiation they will stick to their existing position."

Mr Walker was later pressed by the Labour leader, Mr Neil Kinnock, who said that the NCB's demand for a written undertaking last month had changed the situation. He asked Mr Walker: "Are you saying that that demand is now withdrawn?"

Mr Walker seemed to be saying that the TUC had been told that if the NUM was prepared to accept the question of economic pits as the leading item on the agenda of peace talks, then the talks would

"The best one would expect from a union is benevolent acquiescence. Unions would expect the right to retain some form of resistance to such closures."

He went on: "I think most people recognise that the NUM is defeated, and that most people believe that they should be allowed to go back with some form of dignity, recognising that the union's effort to change union policy has failed. To grind people back is not in the British character. We are better than that."

He warned that if the NCB insisted on humiliating the NUM, the industry would face the consequences for many years, pockets would stay on strike for a long time.

## Walker at odds with board over terms for next meeting



Peter Walker: Commons remarks repudiated

By Ian Aitken, Political Editor

Mr Peter Walker, the Energy Secretary, seemed last night to be at loggerheads with the National Coal Board over the terms on which talks aimed at ending the pit strike might be resumed between the board and the National Union of Mineworkers.

At issue was the question of whether the union still had to sign a written undertaking accepting the closure of uneconomic pits.

This was the confusing outcome of the Commons debate on the strike yesterday, initiated by the Labour Party. Under Opposition pressure to say whether the written undertaking was still required, Mr

Walker seemed to suggest that it was not.

But the NCB quickly issued a statement reaffirming its insistence that the NUM should indicate in writing that it had changed its position on the central issue of the strike before talks could be resumed.

This surprising development led Labour shadow ministers to claim that it was clear that Mr Walker had been sidelined by the Prime Minister. They claimed that it was Mrs Thatcher who was pulling the strings connected to the NCB offices at Hobart House.

Whatever the truth, MPs were puzzled by the fog of confusion which seemed to have settled on the terms being demanded of the NUM

as the basis for renewed talks. Far from clarifying matters, Mr Walker's speech thickened the fog surrounding the peace process.

The Commons debate began with an unusually forceful speech from Mr Stan Orme, Labour's shadow energy secretary, who has been active as a peacekeeper throughout the 11 months of the dispute.

He challenged Mr Walker to say whether the demand for a written undertaking from the NCB had been withdrawn. If it had not, he argued, the Prime Minister's insistence that the deal done between the NCB and Nacods, the pit deputies' union, was available to the NUM was totally meaningless.

He insisted that no trade

union could sign away its own lifeline before it entered talks.

Mr Walker took up the challenge in belligerent style, shouting at a decibel level quite justified by the volume of noise projected at him from the Opposition benches. It soon became clear that he had no specific text to deliver, and was playing it by ear.

When he was pressed by Mr Orme about the written undertaking, he replied that the NUM was offered an agenda for talks last week which could have been discussed. He added: "They were offered that agenda without a written agreement, and they refused to have it."

He enlarged later: "The

more they refuse to accept such reasonable proposals the more you can suspect that when it comes to a negotiation they will stick to their existing position."

Mr Walker was later pressed by the Labour leader, Mr Neil Kinnock, who said that the NCB's demand for a written undertaking last month had changed the situation. He asked Mr Walker: "Are you saying that that demand is now withdrawn?"

Mr Walker seemed to be saying that the TUC had been told that if the NUM was prepared to accept the question of economic pits as the leading item on the agenda of peace talks, then the talks would

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Rate 'ploy' dismissed

THE Environment Secretary, Mr Patrick Jenkin yesterday dismissed a suggested cooling-off period on rate-paying as a propaganda ploy by Labour councils. Back page.

### Military deal

THE US is providing France with supercomputers for its nuclear arsenal under the terms of a secret agreement between the two countries. Page 5.

### Market moves

POUND down 0.02 to \$1.138; FT index down 9.2 to 908.3; Dow Jones up 12.36 to 1290.06. Markets, page 24.

### Lawson's theory

THE Chancellor, Mr Nigel Lawson told bankers last night that his recent changes of policy were designed to keep his strategy on course. Back page.

### Spy's testimony

AN Indian businessman named France, Poland and East Germany when he confessed yesterday that he had been passing secrets for 25 years. Page 9.

### Almost home

ENGLAND virtually clinched the series against India yesterday as Gower helped them avoid the follow-on in the final Kanpur Test. Matthew Engel, page 27.

### Teachers warned

TEACHERS are being warned that their pay could be docked if they take part in disruption tomorrow. Page 9.

### The weather

MAINLY dry. Details, back page.



As I was saying to Rudolph just before it hit him, if it's got your name on it...

## US plans defence shield for Europe

From Alex Brummer in Washington

The US Defence Secretary, Mr Weinberger, reported to Congress yesterday that the United States is now working on new space technologies that would make it possible to defend the US's Nato Allies against shorter-range Soviet missiles. He also disclosed that "substantial progress" had been made in developing the so-called Star Wars defences in the past 12 months.

In calling in a 315-page report for the near tripling of the strategic defence budget to \$3.8 billion, Mr Weinberger discloses for the first time that the US is now working to produce a kind of mini-defensive shield which would protect the US's Allies from nuclear attack. Mr Weinberger says that an effective defence against "shorter-range ballistic missiles could have a significant impact on deterring Soviet aggression in Europe."

The Pentagon argues that the US development of strategic defences cannot be seen in isolation. The report charges that the Russians, as well as developing a sophisticated anti-ballistic missile system, are deploying a new surface-to-air missile system, the SA-10, and are flight-testing another, the SA-X12, "both of which we believe can intercept some types of ballistic missiles."

There is reason to believe that it will be at least as easy to destroy lesser-range missiles as to destroy intercontinental ballistic missiles. Mr Weinberger told Congress in his 1985 annual report, which he delivered to the Senate Armed Forces Committee yesterday. He told Congress that Presi-

dent Reagan was seeking a record peacetime defence budget of \$312.7 billion, 6 per cent more than last year, because of the need to match "the Soviet military buildup, as well as the growing menace of international terrorism, regional instabilities, and geographical uncertainties around the world."

The report, which Mr Weinberger summarised in his testimony yesterday, puts particular stress on the development of the strategic defence initiative as a means of improving deterrence. But it also makes a strong case for updating America's offensive weapons systems as the arms talks proceed in Geneva.

Mr Weinberger makes a specific request to Congress to release some \$4 billion of new funds to build 48 more MX inter-continental ballistic missiles. "We cannot jeopardise our arms discussions with naive

## 5 MILLION ETHIOPIANS ARE BEING IGNORED.

## THEY'LL SOON GO AWAY.

FIRST TUESDAY

"The Unofficial Famine" Tonight at 10.30 on the ITV Network

YORKSHIRE TELEVISION

## Ponting judge warns MP of gaol

By Richard Norton-Taylor

The Labour MP, Mr Tim Dalyell, was warned by an Old Bailey judge yesterday that he would be committed to prison if he continued to make public comments about the Belgrano controversy during the Ponting trial.

With the jury absent, Mr Justice McCowan said that he was aware Mr Dalyell had strongly-held and no doubt sincere views about the affair, but it was important that the jury should decide the case on the evidence in court.

He was not trying to impose any general gag, the judge said. But he told Mr Dalyell: "If you cannot control your own tongue, then I may be driven to put you somewhere where you cannot comment."

Mr Dalyell was summoned to the well of the court after making a speech in Glasgow over the weekend, reports of which appeared in yesterday's Guardian and Times. The speech, referred to an alleged argument between Sir John Fieldhouse, chief of naval staff during the Falklands conflict, and a Ministry of Defence civil servant over an official account of when the Argentinean cruiser was sighted.

Mr Roy Amlot, leading prosecution counsel, earlier told the court that if Mr Dalyell had been trying to give an account of what the court had heard, it was inaccurate. If Mr Dalyell knew that his allegations had not been mentioned in court, then his speech could have a



Tam Dalyell — 'Scottish jurisdiction'

prejudicial effect on the jury. Mr Bruce Langland, QC for Mr Ponting, made it clear that he too was concerned that Mr Dalyell's speech was potentially prejudicial to his client.

Mr Dalyell suggested to the judge that what he said in Scotland was a matter for a Scottish court, and if he were to contact a lawyer it would be a Scottish one. The judge replied: "In my court I hear English barristers, not Scottish, and all I am concerned about is what has been going on in this court."

Suggesting that Mr Amlot should answer some of the questions about the Belgrano controversy, Mr Dalyell then told the judge: "As a member of the High Court of Parliament, be assured that I would wish to accord to the High Court of Justice all possible help." The judge said that Mr Dalyell had only to keep quiet on the subject for another week.

Ponting's 'duty to tell,' page 3

judges that what he said in Scotland was a matter for a Scottish court, and if he were to contact a lawyer it would be a Scottish one. The judge replied: "In my court I hear English barristers, not Scottish, and all I am concerned about is what has been going on in this court."

Suggesting that Mr Amlot should answer some of the questions about the Belgrano controversy, Mr Dalyell then told the judge: "As a member of the High Court of Parliament, be assured that I would wish to accord to the High Court of Justice all possible help." The judge said that Mr Dalyell had only to keep quiet on the subject for another week.

Ponting's 'duty to tell,' page 3

## INSIDE

Arts, reviews ..... 11  
Business & finance ..... 22-24  
Crosswords ..... 25, 30  
Education Guardian 13-20, 25  
Guardian Women ..... 10  
Home news ..... 2-5, 30  
Letters ..... 12  
Overseas news ..... 7-9  
Politics ..... 6  
Sports news ..... 26, 27  
TV & RADIO ..... 28  
ENTERTAINMENTS ..... 28  
PERSONAL ..... 29

WE APOLOGISE to readers who did not get the Guardian on Monday and to those who received only an early edition not including later news and services. This shortfall was caused by a continuing disagreement involving NGA chaplains in our London composing room. We are very sorry.



# Libyan 'urged to prove himself' bomb court told

By Tom Sharritt

A Libyan student accused of planting a bomb in Manchester last March was alleged yesterday to have told police that another Libyan had said to him: "You want to be with us — prove yourself."

Manchester Crown Court heard that Taher Abouzou, age 23, was alleged to have said in a statement: "You don't know what it's like. If I didn't put it there I would be bad with them. If I did I was wrong. I wish I was dead. I didn't want to hurt anybody."

Mr Abouzou, of Delamays Road, Crumpsall, Manchester; Khalid Mansour, aged 23, student, of the same address; and Mohammed Shabab, aged 25, student, of Didsbury Road, Longsight, Manchester, are accused of causing an explosion in Manchester on March 11 last year.

Together with Abd al-Salam Shwayb, aged 19, student, of Elmgrove Street, Cheetham, Manchester, they are also accused of conspiring between November 1 1983 and March 12 1984 to cause an explosion or explosions. All four defendants pleaded not guilty to the charges.

A fifth Libyan, Khalid Tantouch, was also alleged to have been involved in the conspiracy, but, said Mr Rhys Davies QC, prosecuting, he had left Britain before the explosion after being given 14 days to depart when his application for leave to stay was refused.

Mr Davies said that according to evidence to be given by a woman who had known Mr Tantouch, he and Mr Mansour had driven round streets in south Manchester, noting the numbers of cars believed to belong to Libyans. The notes were later transferred to fool-cap sheets, and Mr Tantouch was alleged to have said of

one Libyan that he was a dead man and his days were numbered.

Later, said Mr Davies, police had found in a briefcase belonging to Mr Tantouch sheets on which the names of streets were written in English with the numbers and descriptions of cars. The documents were of great importance, he said. "This was an expedition to addresses occupied by Libyans for future attacks."

Mr Davies said that on March 11, an explosion destroyed a house in Alness Road, Whalley Range, Manchester. The car belonged to a Libyan who lived at the house. A second device later exploded injuring a couple and their child in a basement flat.

Mr Davies said that when Mr Abouzou was interviewed by police he admitted that he had placed a bomb under the car in Alness Road. He claimed that he had been given the bomb by Mr Mansour, who had said: "You want to be with us — prove yourself."

According to Mr Abouzou, said Mr Davies, Mr Mansour had earlier collected two bombs in a shoulder-bag from the home of Mr Shwayb in Cheetham.

Mr Davies said that Mr Abouzou and Mr Mansour had planted the bombs; Mr Shabab had driven the car in which they travelled; and Mr Shwayb had acted as custodian of the devices.

In mid-afternoon Mr William Howard QC, the judge, said Mr Abouzou had to pray five times a day, including at 3 pm. The court was adjourned for 10 minutes to allow him to do so. The trial continues today.

## Aids warning going to all blood donors

By Andrew Veitch

Medical Correspondent

Leaflets warning people at risk of Aids not to give blood are being sent to the homes of every donor in the country, the Department of Health said yesterday.

The department also appealed for people at risk to stop carrying organ donor cards for fear that the disease might be transmitted to transplant patients.

The new, more explicit guidelines, said published yesterday, list risk groups, as: practising homosexual and bisexual men, men and women who inject drugs, sexual contacts of people in these groups, people who have lived in Haiti or central Africa, particularly Zaire and Congo, and haemophiliacs treated with the blood clotting agent Factor 8.

"Donors in the risk groups must not give blood," says the leaflet. "Some people in these groups may unknowingly carry the Aids virus."

The leaflet represents the department's belated attempt to stop Aids getting into the blood transfusion system. The Guardian disclosed in November that gays in London had continued to give blood because they were not aware that practising homosexuals were at risk. Donations from one homosexual, now living in Bournemouth, have infected four people and put 38 haemophiliacs at risk.

Gay organisations have already advised members not to carry organ donor cards. This advice was reinforced by the department's Aids advisory group last week.

Yesterday's Department of Health appeal follows the death from Aids of Mr Colin Beton, aged 57, who was given a new kidney at Hammersmith Hospital, London, a year ago. Doctors believe he contracted the virus through a blood transfusion in Los Angeles three years ago.

Technicians who took blood samples from the Rev Gregory Richards, the prison chaplain who died of Aids at Chelmsford and Essex Hospital last

week were not warned to wear protective clothing, the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs claimed yesterday.

The union asked the Health and Safety Executive to begin an investigation into the alleged failure by the hospital to warn staff of the risk of Aids.

The guidelines specify that all tissues and body fluids from Aids patients must be assumed to be infective, that special care must be taken to avoid needle injuries, that clinical and laboratory staff must wear surgical gloves, plastic aprons and eye protection, and that all staff involved must be made aware of the risks and have six-monthly tests for antibodies to the virus, HTLV III.

Doctors at Chelmsford treated Mr Richards as an Aids suspect from the time he was admitted until he died two weeks later. But the Government's Communicable Disease Surveillance Centre was not informed, and yesterday ASTMS claimed: "Laboratory staff were not told. A technician took a blood sample from the patient without wearing protective clothing. No special precautions were taken in the laboratories."

Mr Richards, aged 38, chaplain at Chelmsford prison, is to be cremated in private today. A brief service will be conducted by the Bishop of Exeter, the Rt Rev Derek Bond. The only mourners will be Mr Richards' mother, June, and his step-father who came from Australia to be with their dying son. A public memorial service will be held on Friday. The hospital room where he was treated remained sealed yesterday.

Another Aids victim died yesterday at the isolation unit at Ham Green Hospital, Bristol. He was a 48-year-old homosexual man. His name was not named. A 28-year-old Bristol man died at the hospital last month. A third victim, aged 33, from Bath, remains in a stable condition at the hospital.

## OBITUARY

### Anti-bomb scientist

DR FRANK Oppenheimer, who became a staunch opponent of nuclear weapons after working on the first atomic bomb test, has died of lung cancer, aged 72.

He was a pioneer in nuclear and cosmic ray physics and founded San Francisco's exploration of a science museum. His brother J. Robert Oppenheimer directed the atomic bomb test.

Dr Oppenheimer, who died in Sausalito, California, on Sunday, was forced to resign from the University of Minnesota in 1949 after an investigation by the un-American activities committee.

### Heart girl

Ruth Phipps, aged 17, of Newport, Gwent, who underwent a heart transplant operation at Harefield Hospital, Middlesex, on Saturday, died yesterday.

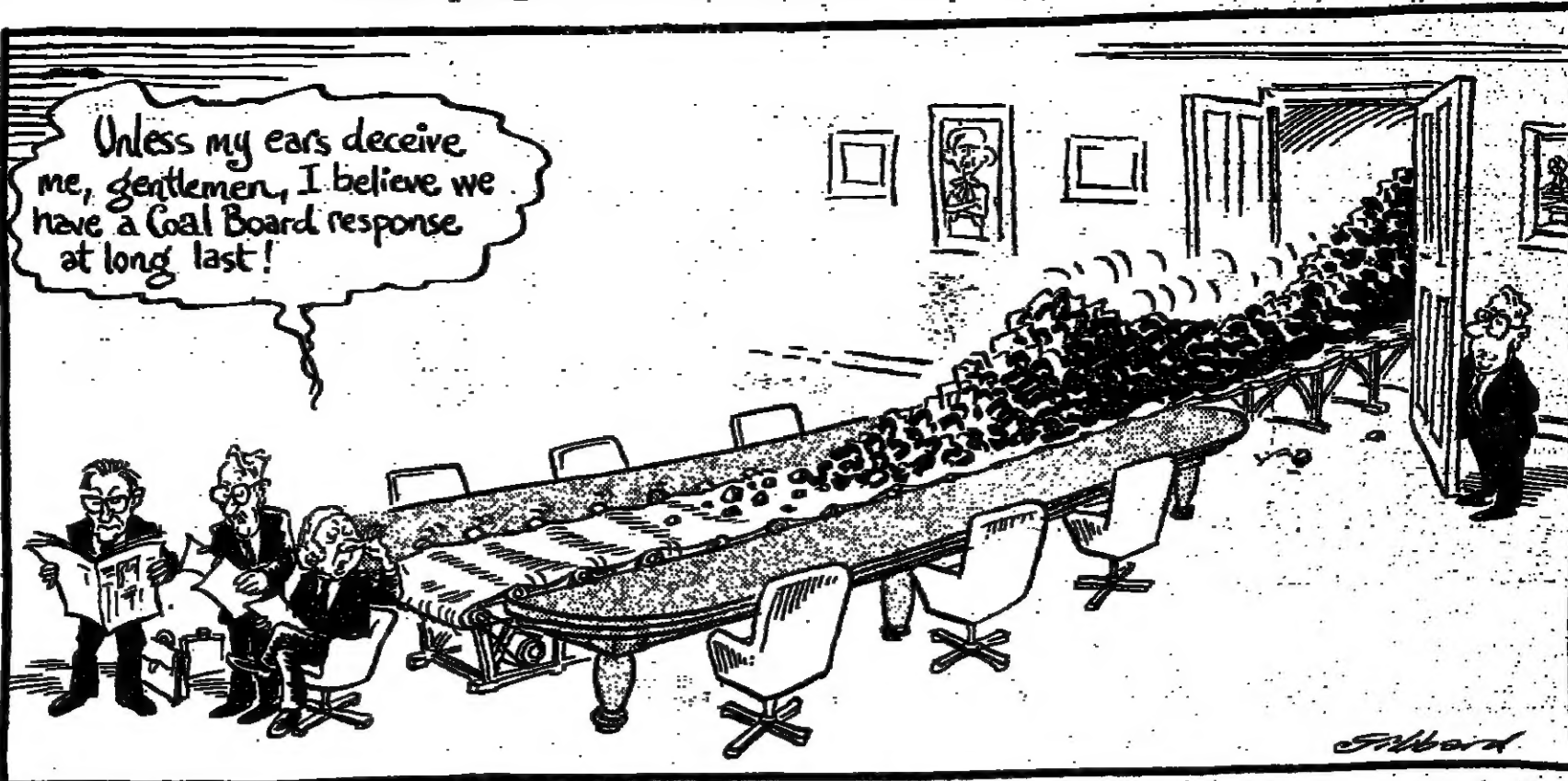
## Fire chief hits rites

The chief fire officer of London yesterday attacked "initiation ceremonies" after an incident in which a young fireman was sexually harassed. A fireman was sacked, then reinstated last week, and others were fined and disciplined after Lynne Gunnling, aged 23, complained that she was tied to a ladder, hosed down and subjected to obscene language and indecent exposure at Soho fire station.

In a statement issued jointly with the FBU Chief Officer, Mr Ronald Bullers said: "The chief officer and the FBU are united in their view that any form of behaviour which is abusive, offensive or intimidating towards a member of the brigade will not be tolerated and will be dealt with as a disciplinary matter of extreme seriousness," said the statement.

"It is possible for good humour to flourish and for a watch to be welded together by mutual trust and understanding without the denigration and ridicule of individuals."

The miners' return to work continued yesterday with figures varying in the coalfields as those still on strike pledged to hold out for an honourable settlement



## Coalface closure dispute rages on

By Patrick Wintour, Labour Staff

THE MINERS' union and the coal board were last night still blaming each other for the closure of a Scottish pit with the loss of 500 jobs.

Mr Albert Wheeler, the National Coal Board's Scottish area director, said that the closure of a Scottish pit was the result of a decision taken by the board in 1980, and that the miners' union had no part to play in it.

Mr Wheeler said that the board had earlier collected two bombs in a shoulder-bag from the home of Mr Shwayb in Cheetham.

Mr Tom Adams, NUM branch treasurer, said the union had provided all the men needed since the strike started 11 months ago.

More coal faces have been lost in Scotland than elsewhere in Britain because of geological difficulties in the area's pits. The region has lost 10 faces, a third of the total in production before the strike.

Striking miners and the pit's manager, Mr Nacods, were last night fighting an underground fire threatening 300 jobs at Seaford colliery, besides Fraces.

The NCB and the Scottish general secretary of Nacods, Mr Jim O'Connor, claimed that the miners' union was not doing enough to save the face.

Another of Seaford's three faces is threatened by a build-up of carbon monoxide and the NCB has said that it will decide its future in the next 24 hours.

Mr Jim O'Connor said: "We are hoping mad at the NUM for mounting a picket to stop our men going in."

The NUM said no picket had been mounted and that there had been a misunderstanding. Its members were working underground in an attempt to make it possible to cut coal at the face, and allow the roof to fall on underground fires.

Mr Adams said the strike committee had been asked only last Thursday to provide miners to move the Fraces face by cutting coal. Up to 30 men a shift had been regularly provided over the past month to deal with the combustion problem.

Mr Jimmy Young, Scottish NUM area agent, said that he was due to meet Mr John Mackie, the board's area production director, on Sunday. Mr Mackie said the meeting could not go ahead because Mr John Mackie, the Fraces NUM pit delegate, was there, he claimed.

Mr Mitchell had been sacked by the board after being found guilty of a breach of the peace on a picket line. Mr Young denied an NCB claim that the union had not offered men to work on the Fraces face until 30 minutes after the closure was announced.

Some union officials said the board's request to cut coal had come too late since it might have taken two weeks to prepare machinery.

The NUM said Fraces was not closed for good. Mr Adams said it had hundreds of years of reserves and that miners could be working normally within a year if the NCB allowed the development work to go ahead.

Four faces have been lost at Folkestone, West Lothian, two at Castlehill, and one each at Killoch, Ayrshire, Bilsdon, Glen, Monktonhall and Egaray.

## Board pins hopes on Nacods to restart anthracite mine

WALES

By Paul Hoyland

WHILE the small number of men returning to work in the South Wales coalfield continued to give hope to the miners' union yesterday, NCB officials were concentrating on plans to mine the first coal in the region since the strike began.

With only 26 new faces reporting for duty at the 28 pits, making a total of 364 men in work out of 19,609, the spotlight is now on Cynheidre colliery, near Llanelli, where management has reopened the washery.

Thousands of tons of the finest anthracite coal stocks in the country are being washed and loaded into railway wagons. One hundred and nineteen men were working at the pit yesterday and the manager, Mr Keith Jones, claims that he can resume underground production within days if the supervisors' union, Nacods, will cooperate.

"The NUM has withdrawn all safety cover and strengthened picketing since we started washing coal last week," Mr Jones said.

"We are now waiting to see whether Nacods will agree to supervise work underground. We are trying to make arrangements to move coal and if those fail it will be stockpiled."

Resumed production at what is one of the biggest pits in South Wales, employing 1,200 men, would be a body blow to local miners' leaders, who are determined to continue the strike until

there is an "honourable settlement."

Emotions are running high at the pit, where two of the three men reporting for work for the first time yesterday agreed to be interviewed on condition their identities were not revealed. "If I give my name and address I will have people from other districts turning up on my doorstep," said one miner.

His colleague dismissed speculation that striking miners would take revenge underground once the dispute was settled. "Out at night and on the surface perhaps, but not underground," he said. "You would have anarchy down there if that happened. I can see people not working with other people and not speaking for life, maybe."

YORKSHIRE

By Malcolm Pithers

SUPPORT for the strike remained strong in the Yorkshire coalfield yesterday, although the National Coal Board gained solace by claiming the second best day for men returning to work.

The NCB said that 5,951 men were working throughout the coalfield and that some 549 men had shown up for the first time. The Board said this meant that just under 12 per cent of the Yorkshire miners belonging to the National Union of Mineworkers had now returned.

But NCB officials were aware that there is no evidence of a collapse. According to the board's

figures, the previous best day for men returning was January 21 before the possibility of talks, when 571 men went back to work.

The North Yorkshire area, normally under the directorship of Mr Michael Eaton, the board's spokesman, saw the biggest return of the day with 269 men crossing the picket lines. The highest number for any pit was at Kellingley Colliery where 47 men went back.

The area figures showed that 1,791 men were working in North Yorkshire, 2,943 in South Yorkshire, 539 in Barnsley and 378 in Doncaster.

The NCB hopes that the numbers of men returning to work will show a marked increase during the week. But most men on the picket lines and in the village communities are adamant that they will not return until there is an honourable settlement.

At Sharlston pit near Wakefield, the miners' anger and frustration was plainly visible yesterday.

Around 120 pickets stood yards away from the colliery, confronted by police as dawn and the working miners' bus approached. The pickets appeared in the darkness to outnumber the police temporarily, but there were no incidents. Much of the men's anger seemed to be directed towards the media.

The police escort arrived and the 75 working miners were driven into the pit yard amid shouts. One miner not standing with the official pickets said he had worked in the industry for 30 years.

He said: "I don't think it will ever be the same again. I can't see men working

alongside some men in the future. The industry is finished as we used to know it."

NORTHUMBERLAND

By Peter Hetherington

NORTHUMBERLAND miners are suffering from battle fatigue, the area president said yesterday.

Mr Denis Murphy called for an honourable negotiated settlement to the dispute as the coal board claimed that about half of the country's miners were back at work.

Mr John Cunningham, the rebel secretary of Ellington, the largest NUM branch in the county — who broke the strike three months ago — claimed the dispute would be over in the county within two weeks. Northumberland is now following other marginal areas — North Derbyshire and Lancashire, for instance — where the strike has effectively collapsed.

The North-east coalfield, the board's largest administrative area which covers Northumberland and Durham, yesterday reported the largest return to work in the county.

It said that 879 men abandoned the strike, although many of the new faces were at cokerworks and workshops. The union still claims that few face workers have returned to work.

The biggest return in the region was at the Ellington undersea complex, in Northumberland, where 194 new faces were recorded, bringing the total number of working miners to 829 — approaching half the workforce.

## Shipyard workers agree to changes

By Peter Hetherington

Workers at the Austin and Pickersill shipyard in Sunderland yesterday agreed to changes in working practices to pave the way for a £28 million two-ship order.

The 1,700 men voted overwhelmingly to approve the deal, which should guarantee the threatened yard work for the next two years. It faced closure by June through lack of orders.

Workers originally objected to a clause in a deal which meant a two-year pay freeze. But the shop stewards' convenor, Mr Tony Cart, said that all references to wages had been removed from the proposed deal.

The men have agreed to the increased use of subcontractors, new welding techniques, and the amalgamation of certain departments with the additional guarantee of increased productivity.

## Thatcher criticises vetting question

By James Naughtie, Political Correspondent

Mr Dalyell had complained that some employees at the Government Communications Headquarters at Cheltenham had been faced with such inquiries.

Mr Thatcher told him that since the investigation by the Security Commission into the case of Geoffrey Prime — who was convicted of spying for the Soviet Union while employed at GCHQ — improvements in vetting had been made.

She said the investigators had discretion to discuss topics of current political interest with a view to finding out if the subject had "extreme views" or associations of a kind which might suggest that he or she would not be suitable for employment in a post which required regular and constant access to highly-classified information.

## Knife wounds on farmer 'appeared self-inflicted'

A Home Office pathologist yesterday said he believed knife wounds on the face and chest of a farmer accused of murder and attempted murder were self-inflicted. Dr William Kennard told the Bristol Crown Court that the gashes on Graham Backhouse were of a pattern similar to self-mutilation wounds he had seen over 40 years.

The pathologist was giving evidence on the sixth day of the case in which Mr Backhouse, aged 48, denies attempting to murder his wife Margaret, 37, in a car bomb explosion in order to claim insurance money on her life.

He also pleads not guilty to murdering his neighbour, Colin Bedale-Taylor, aged 63, who was shot dead, the crown alleges, in a bid to set him up as a "scapegoat" for the bombing.

The jury has heard how police found a Stanley knife in the hand of Mr Bedale-Taylor when they arrived at Mr Backhouse's home, Widdin Hill Farm, in the Cotswold village of Horton.

The prosecution alleges Mr Backhouse first cut himself with the knife to back up his claim that Mr Bedale-Taylor attacked him and that he was forced to shoot in self-defence.

Dr Kennard told the jury yesterday that he would have dropped the knife when he was hit by two shotgun blasts. "I would expect him to drop the knife and put his hands to his chest," he said.

No injuries had been found on Mr Backhouse's hands and the pathologist said, he would have expected some signs that he had defended himself from a knife.

Dr Ian West, a forensic pathologist also said he believed a deep cut across Backhouse's chest could have been self-inflicted.

However, Dr West agreed with Mr Lionel Read, QC, defending, that it would be remarkable if a self-inflicted wound was two inches deep, like that suffered by Mr Backhouse.



Graham Backhouse — wounds examined

## CND men set fire to wrong radio mast

By a Correspondent

Three peace campaigners were yesterday jailed for starting a fire at what they believed to be part of the Fylingdales nuclear early warning centre.

The former military radio mast was in fact an important communications link for the civil emergency services across two counties.

The night attack of the installation, known as the Fylingdales Hill, near Pocklington, on the border of North Yorkshire and Humberside, succeeded in knocking out eight radio channels used by fire and police forces, and caused over £200,000 worth of damage.

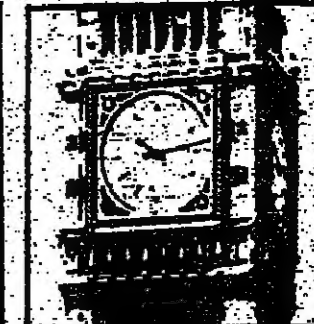
The secretary of the Pocklington branch of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, Roger Westwood, a 37-year-old forester, was jailed for three years after being found guilty of arson.

Freddie Gott, aged 34, a labourer of Denison Road, Pocklington, who admitted the offence, was sentenced to two years. Steven Patrick Fogg of St. Anne's Road, Prestwich, Manchester, described as "politically naive and easily led", received 12 months, eight of them suspended for his part in the fire.

They cut through a security fence, poured petrol and diesel oil into the building after smashing a window, and then set light to it.

## Smoking ban

The smoking ban on London Underground trains will be extended to many stations from February 17, it was announced yesterday. The new ban, announced in December, after a fire at Oxford Circus station, will apply at all stations which are wholly or partly below ground.



David McKie

## Hacking at a barren seam

JEREMY Street is secretly the furthest mountains, and you would hardly mistake Ned Smith of the NCB and Peter Heathfield of the NUM for Mr Nibbs and Mr Kvitsinsky, even on a dark night at the bottom of a pit shaft.

But that Monday meeting in the Cavendish Hotel has begun to take on the same status in the history of the pit dispute as the Walk in the Woods in the history of disarmament negotiations. In each case, the question left behind is the same: who pulled the plug? Stan Orme, for Labour, and Peter Walker, for the Government, knocked it about for an hour or so yesterday without even a hint of a knock-out blow on either side.

What Stan was mainly after was a government explanation as to whether the NCB was still available for the NUM, or whether a written commitment to avoid low closures was all that was required. If that demand stood, didn't it mean that the about half of the country's miners were back at work?

"Answer, answer," the Labour benches shouted. Mr Walker, who eventually gave the words came pouring out, though whether you thought they amounted to an answer depended on which side of the chamber you sat on. He seemed to be saying that agreement to give pit closures top place on the agenda was what the Government — sorry, the Board — were after.

On past form, of course, there's no guarantee that it will look quite the same this morning.

Quite a few MPs who don't often come in the surface did so in yesterday's debate. Andrew Stewart represents

Parliament, page 6

Sherwood in Nottinghamshire. As a parliamentary orator, he has about as much charm and grace as a pious medic. In the fascinating thing about him is that he is able to stand there at all. Sherwood is one of the most miner-pecked seats in the land, taking in communities like Ollerton and Hucknall, and Mr Stewart is a Tory. Perhaps it was a foreboding of divisions to come, when seats like this are swung hard to the Tories in 1992.

Certainly the better fits between the mood of the mining communities in Nottinghamshire and those not many miles up the motorway were faithfully reflected in the Commons yesterday. Mr Stewart, glaring fiercely into his crystal ball, might otherwise escape him, compared Arthur Scargill's pickets with Hitler's stormtroopers, advising Arthur to take his fourth trip to Moscow and this time stay there.

But Mr Mason, usually rated as the most powerful of the Labour moderates, was almost as vehement yesterday, castigating the Government for its treatment of the miners and of others less directly involved in the strike. Some Tories could hardly believe their ears "author". They cried as if Arthur himself — or reselection perhaps — be kind it.

But for an analysis with even the mildest shade of grey, he is not a Tory. Tony Benn was ahead of them all. What we'd seen was all a Government strategy to starve old pits of investment and channel it in new ones which they could then sell to their friends.

"They'd sell off the royal family if they could," Tony revealed.

The Government had tried to bribe and starve the miners, and to coerce them with police techniques. They tried in Northern Ireland. The magistrates and judges and mass media — honourable mention for the BBC — had joyously pitched in.

The drift back was begun. As one third of miners had never struck, even the return of half those who had would mean that a major part of the country's miners had swung. If the Government persisted, the unions would be ready. And given their chance at the ballot box, the British people would back the decency and dedication of the miners against the Tory get-rich-quick brigade.

By the time he'd done, a landslide of 1986 prospects was streaming into sight. For some reason, however, the Labour front bench didn't look all that thrilled.



Dalyell picked as the one MP who would understand paper

## Ponting 'felt it his duty to tell Parliament it was being misled'

By Richard Norton-Taylor

Mr Clive Ponting told an Old Bailey jury yesterday that he considered it his duty to tell Parliament how it was being misled about the circumstances surrounding the sinking of the Belgrano during the Falklands conflict.

The senior Defence Ministry civil servant who is charged under the Official Secrets Act, said that after reflecting for most of a weekend in July last year about whether to send a document to an MP, he came to the conclusion that "somebody somewhere, had to tell Parliament how it had been misled and how the Government proposed to mislead a committee of the Commons."

Questioned by his counsel, Mr Bruce Laughland, Mr Ponting described how he had consistently argued that ministers should disclose more about when the Belgrano was first sighted and what course it was on when it was attacked with the loss of 368 lives on May 2 1982.

He described how in May last year, Mr John Stanley, the armed forces minister, suggested that all future parliamentary questions about the Belgrano should be answered: "It is not our practice to comment on military operational matters."

Asked if that gave rise to matters of professional conscience, Mr Ponting replied: "Yes, because the line suggested by Stanley was neither truthful nor correct."

At an earlier top-level meeting in the ministry, Mr Stanley



Clive Ponting: argued with ministers



John Stanley: "give no information"

had said that all information on the Belgrano was classified and none should be given, Mr Ponting told the court. He had replied that the information about the cruiser's course was unclassified and there was no reason for withholding it.

Mr Stanley had said that if he had been at a meeting with Mrs Thatcher, which agreed in early April last year to disclose the date the Belgrano was first detected, he would have argued that no information be given, according to Mr Ponting.

Mr Stanley had said that he did not want to encourage any debate about the Belgrano.

Mr Ponting is charged with sending two documents to the Labour MP, Mr Tam Dalyell. One is a copy of a draft reply from Mr Michael Heseltine, the Defence Secretary, to Mr

Dalyell about the Belgrano's movements. The other is a copy of the ministry's advice about why it should not tell the Commons foreign affairs committee about changes in the rules of engagement during the Falklands campaign.

Mr Ponting admits that he sent the documents but denies that his action constituted a breach of the Official Secrets Act.

Mr Ponting said that the watershed for him was when he saw the document about the Commons committee. Until that time, he said, ministers were refusing to give information to an MP, but had not given deliberately misleading information.

By July ministers were engaged in an attempt to deliberately mislead a Commons committee.

He said he was one of the few people who had access to all the information about the events of May 2, 1982. He decided to send the documents to Mr Dalyell, rather than the chairman of foreign affairs committee, Sir Anthony Kershaw, because he was the one MP who would understand the information in the papers and realise its significance.

Asked by Mr Laughland why he cut off parts of the documents, Mr Ponting replied that he had access to a great deal more information, including classified material. He wanted to restrict the information entirely to how Parliament was being misled.

With hindsight, Mr Ponting said, it would have been better to send the documents and resign immediately. Earlier, he said that whether ministers told the truth to Parliament about when the Belgrano was first sighted and its change of course before it was attacked, was a purely political decision.

He said he found meetings among senior minister officials and ministers about to answer questions "confused and cynical in tone."

He had never run up against anything like it in his 14-year career in the Civil Service. "It was clear," he added, "that ministers were refusing to give information because to do so would show that previous information given to Parliament was incorrect."

That included information in the Government's white paper on the Falklands campaign, published in December 1982.

The trial continues.



## Hume isolated over plan for talks with IRA

From Paul Johnson in Belfast

Mr John Hume, leader of Northern Ireland's Social Democratic and Labour Party, appeared increasingly isolated last night as opposition mounted to his anticipated meeting with the ruling body of the IRA, the army council.

The Westminster and European MP now finds himself unable to back down after accepting the army council's invitation to talks.

The Northern Ireland Secretary, Mr Douglas Hurd, yesterday joined those urging Mr Hume to think again about sitting down with men who are wanted in the UK and the Republic of Ireland.

Unionists claimed that the decision to meet the IRA represented a fundamental shift in SDLP policy. They also suspect that Mr Hume has made the move to get out of proposed inter-party talks between the SDLP and the Official Democratic Unionists.

Objectors to the meeting claim it will provide the IRA with a propaganda coup and invest the illegal organisation with a undeserved legitimacy.

There are also problems of sitting down with wanted men. The Irish prime minister, Dr Garret FitzGerald, has warned that the meeting would be broken up and the IRA men arrested if they were discovered in the Republic.

It will also be difficult for Mr Hume to know if he is being confronted by the real army council or substitutes.

Mr Hume says he wants to tell the IRA that it must stop its campaign of violence in Ireland yesterday, critics were asking why he should succeed

when the Pope has already failed.

In a vigorous defence of his actions, Mr Hume said yesterday: "I am not under any illusion about what I am doing or about the people I am meeting."

"But I am prepared to face them. It was they who issued the invitation. I don't think there are going to be propaganda gains for anybody."

There are two theories about the circumstances surrounding the proposed meeting. The first is that Mr Hume was set up by the Sinn Féin leader, Mr Gerry Adams.

The second is that he knew full well what would happen, but went ahead with the object of showing that the real leaders of Sinn Féin are the faceless men of the army council.

Speaking on BBC radio yesterday, Mr Hurd said: "I certainly hope this meeting does not happen. We all know John Hume is strongly against violence and we all know the IRA lives by violence."

"I do see very real dangers in treating the IRA as people who can be invited to sit around the table and talk about the future of Northern Ireland. They are simply not qualified to do that."

Mr Hurd went on: "I think that the meeting concerned could lead to the committing of a criminal offence, not by Mr Hume, but by others who attended it. I think it's a setback for what John Hume and others have been trying to do."

But the SDLP's deputy leader, Mr Seamus Mallon, said the party fully and enthusiastically supported Mr Hume.

The army council is thought to number about eight men and meet in the Republic.

## Drugged woman 'induced to alter will'

A couple with no nursing qualifications who set up an old people's home, administered drugs to a wealthy 84-year-old resident to make her so confused she altered her will in their favour, a Crown Court jury was told yesterday.

The resident, Mrs Norah Kirby, had been secretary and housekeeper to the composer John Ireland, and when he died he left her the royalties from all his published works.

Her estate was worth £100,000 plus an annual income of around £7,000. Mrs Kirby had intended to leave it to a trust she had set up in Dr Ireland's memory, said Mr

Michael Gale, prosecuting, at Maidstone Crown Court.

Only five days before her death she made a new will leaving all her residual estate to the owners of the old people's home, Maxwell Tillings and his wife Sylvia, aged 39.

Tillings, 46, and his wife, Cabin Court Lodge, Westgate, Kent, have pleaded not guilty to a total of nine charges including theft, attempted theft, administering drugs and medicines, and deception, Mr Gale said.

Mrs Tillings had presented herself as a state-enrolled nurse and signed herself in letters as the matron, but her

only nursing experience has been as an unqualified auxiliary.

Mr Gale said the fillings had been told by a doctor in October, 1983, that Mrs Kirby had only a short time to live. She died in November of natural causes, but analysis showed traces of four different drugs, and it was discovered she had been taking tranquilisers, sleeping pills, and pain killers.

The prosecution would call evidence to show that the combination of the drugs "could interfere with the judgment of a patient, particularly an old person, and could render them more susceptible and open to persuasion."

## Jews force rethink

By Andrew Mosen

An attempt will be made on Friday to overturn the policy which has barred an unrestricted Jewish society at Sunderland Polytechnic.

A general meeting of the student union has been called, at which there will be a move to change its agreed line on Palestine and throw out a policy which equates Zionism with racism.

The union will be asked to think again, under the threat of legal action.

**FIGHTING BACK:** Sacked school caretaker Dennis Rundle—pictured posing in Kung Fu style—yesterday claimed at an industrial tribunal that Devon county council had unfairly blackened his name. Mr Rundle, aged 41, told an inquest which failed to resolve the death of a Dartington Hall schoolgirl last year that he had given her a martial arts lesson shortly before she died. The council later sacked him for "disclosing an unhealthy attitude towards young girls," but Mr Rundle yesterday denied being "a peeping tom, a pervert and a strange character." The Exeter tribunal chairman, Mr John Shaw, adjourned his decision until a later date.

## Research talent 'lost'

By John Fairhall, Education Editor

Cambridge University is losing some of its best research staff because of the waiver clauses which excludes them from redundancy payments or from challenging unfair dismissals. It was claimed yesterday.

Representatives of the 700 researchers are to ask Professor John Butterfield, the vice-chancellor today, to scrap the system which has been dropped in most other universities.

The researchers also want the right to vote in university affairs and to be able to participate in departmental staff affairs.

The Cambridge research and contract group said yesterday that most of the research staff were as well qualified as the teaching staff, but nearly all were employed on short-term contracts.

Mr John Akker, the deputy general secretary of the Association of University Teachers, said that some researchers had spent 12 years on a succession of short-term contracts. Education Guardian, page 13

# HOW TO MAKE MONEY FROM EXPORTING. (WOULD £150 DO TO START?)



How about £150 towards the cost of joining a trade mission?



Or £150 to learn how to reduce your paperwork?



Or £150 to subscribe to our Export Intelligence Service?



Or £150 towards taking a stand at an overseas trade fair?

If you've never exported before in a big way, the BOTB can do an enormous number of things to help.

We can help you find a market for your goods. Or a representative abroad. Or a trading partner.

You can use our huge export information library. We'll even fund half of certain overhead costs when you set up abroad (you pay us back out of sales).

Last year, over 20,000 British exporters were helped with information on how and where to sell their wares. (From renovated dockside cranes to Indian jungle cock feathers for fly fishermen.)

In fact, an independent survey showed that our Export Intelligence Service has led to more than £1,000 million-worth of orders a year.

Of course, our services aren't all free of charge.

But that's where our introductory offer may come in handy.

If you haven't used our services before, we're offering you £150 off the cost of the most important ones.

Either as a cash discount, or as an increased size of grant.

But you'll be £150 better off either way.

Fill in the coupon and send it to the British Overseas Trade Board, Dept. 968, FREEPOST, Sunderland SR9 9AD.



Please fix a time for me to discuss my export prospects and the £150 offer.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Position \_\_\_\_\_

Company \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Tel \_\_\_\_\_

Or attach your business card.

GDV

British Overseas Trade Board

HELP FOR EXPORTERS.



## 'Intruders' died in explosion

By Penny Chorlton  
POLICE in Birmingham believe that two men killed in an explosion and fire on Sunday night might have been intruders. A third man is being treated in hospital for shock.

At first it was thought that the explosion had been caused by a gas leak, but although the cause has not been established, police said it was clear the two men who died did not live in the building, a three-storey terrace of shops and flats in Coventry Road, Small Heath.

Fire gutted the small grocery shop and supermarket owned by two Asian brothers who moved to Birmingham from Belfast less than a year ago.

Fire Officer Bob Stamps

said the victims, who were on the first floor of the building, were killed when the roof collapsed. Neither had been identified, police said yesterday.

The West Midlands Gas Board sealed off the gas mains going into the wrecked building, but a spokesman said yesterday there was no indication that the explosion was caused by a gas leak.

Police are investigating reports that three men were seen on top of the building shortly before the explosion, and that a burglar alarm was set off somewhere nearby.

Police said later that the two dead men were thought to have been in their 30s and that one of them might have been Asian.



The scene after the explosion in Small Heath, Birmingham, on Sunday night in which two men died.

## Belfast project to fight joyriding ends despite success

A voluntary project to combat joyriding, one of Belfast's main social problems, is to close because official funding is being cut off.

The West Belfast Auto

project, which was set up in 1980 to take juvenile car thieves, and under supervision enables them to build vehicles to race on a local track.

The Department of Health and Social Security said yesterday that the project was originally designed to last three years and had been extended for 12 months.

The organisers, a Belfast-based group called Extern, claimed yesterday that on grounds of effectiveness and economy the project had

proved a resounding success.

An independent study judged it cost-effective, and calculated that 61 per cent of those involved had not reoffended. The subject is a particularly sensitive one in Belfast, where stolen vehicles have often been intercepted by the security forces.

Last month a 17-year-old West Belfast youth was shot dead and two companions wounded when they drove through a checkpoint manned by soldiers from the Ulster Defence Regiment. They were unarmed.

Since 1980 there have been five other deaths in similar circumstances, as well as

dozens of incidents where stolen cars have crashed.

The chairman of Extern, Mr John Fairlie, said yesterday that it had not been told why the finance from the probation service and the department of health and social services was ending next month.

Since the scheme started the number of teenagers sent to

training schools for joyriding offences has fallen from 44 to 6. A place at training school costs £15,000 a year, while the auto project costs £3,000.

A spokesman for the probation board, said that it had never been envisaged that Extern would carry on overseeing the scheme for more than three years.

Sarah Boseley looks at the political background to the kidnapping and murder of a minor Indian diplomat who went to work by bus, and the plotters who hoped he would be the key to independence for the state of Kashmir, their divided homeland.

## Men who killed in vain attempt to save a hero

TWO men convicted of murder yesterday were members of a gang who wanted to save a hero of the cause for an independent Kashmir.

The two Kashmiris, one from Britain the other from Paris, were found guilty of murdering an Indian diplomat, Mr Khawarizma Mhatre. Four others from Britain had already admitted offences relating to his kidnapping a year ago.

Three more, including the man who allegedly pulled the trigger, have fled the country according to the prosecution.

Their aim was to persuade the Indian Government to free Mohammad Masboob Butt, founder of the Liberation Front inside Kashmir in 1968, who was under sentence of death.

Political passions in the tiny state of Kashmir, once free but now torn between India and Pakistan, spilled into Britain last February.

Mr Justice Bristow told Birmingham Crown Court that the abduction and murder of Mr Mhatre was "an act of international terrorism," but "a pretty pathetic operation."

Mr Mhatre, a 49-year-old minor diplomat at the Indian High Commission in Birmingham, was killed on a farm track outside Leicester two days later after he was kidnapped by members of Kashmir's leading political party in exile, the Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front (JKLF).

Butt was executed in India less than a week after Mr Mhatre's death. The JKLF formed in Britain in 1977 after its mother party was eliminated and its leaders arrested in Kashmir, claims to be a pressure group acting through diplomatic and political channels.

Its chairman, Mr Amanullah Khan, who is based in Luton, takes the line echoed by all his members who were not involved in the plot.

"We don't want anything like this in this country, although we may do it at home if we are in a position to do so. We have chosen this country because of its freedom of expression. Here we restrict our policies to political and diplomatic," he says.

However, he says he understands those of his 700 to 800 members out of a British Kashmiri population of about 100,000, who tired of the waiting game that was getting them no nearer to a free Kashmir.

Butt had attempted "to whip up support for independence on both sides of the partition line and, according to the JKLF here, he and his followers were persecuted for their aims. Mr Mohammad Younus, president of the JKLF's Birmingham branch, tells of Kashmiri freedom fighters being tortured as Indian agents in Pakistan-held Kashmir and as Pakistani agents by the other side.

Mohammad Riaz, aged 24, one of the men convicted of murder, had a poster of Butt on the wall of his student lodgings. The other 28-year-old Qayum Abdul Raza, founder of the JKLF's Paris branch, had come to England with a letter from Butt, urging Kashmiris to give their all to the cause.

Another of their heroes, Hashim Quereshi, who had served time for hijacking, was in Britain when the plot was hatched. These events increased the tension within the Kashmiri community and led to a JKLF breakaway faction, which christened itself the Kashmir Liberation Army and hatched the plot to free Butt.

Mr Khan thinks the plan could have succeeded. "Mr Gandhi decided to have Butt

executed without the world knowing about it," he said. I think that some people came to know about the decision and made an attempt to save his life. It was due to the very unreasonable attitude of the Indian High Commission in the days after Mr Mhatre's abduction that he died."

The plotters weighed up several potential targets, including more eminent figures at the London High Commission, but opted for a minor official who led a relatively quiet life, travelling to work by bus with a packed lunch every day.

Mohammad Siddique Bhatti, 43-year-old vice-president of the JKLF, in whose house at 438 Alum Rock Road the Birmingham branch is based, admitted kidnapping Mr Mhatre from the bus stop near his home in Bartley Green, Birmingham. He and two other men, who escaped, took him to a house Bhatti had bought at 370 Alum Rock Road, yards from JKLF headquarters.

Raja and Riaz, a Leicester polytechnic student, were the diplomat's gardeners. They also admitted unlawful imprisonment, January 1984, aged 24, and Abdul Ansari, aged 23, both from Birmingham, admitted concealing evidence.

The Kashmir Liberation Army sent ransom notes to Fleet Street news agencies, demanding the release of



Mr Justice Bristow: "a pathetic operation."

Butt and other political prisoners and 21 million.

They suggested the JKLF should act as intermediaries and Mr Khan, Mr Quereshi and Bhatti were among those held by police for questioning.

The court heard that the man who depicted that Mr Mhatre must be killed was Mohammad Musarrat Iqbal. He was also identified in court as the man who shot Mr Mhatre three times on a dark farm track. With him were the two found guilty yesterday of murder, Raja and Riaz, even though Riaz stayed in the car. Riaz's brother Aslam Mirzan was also allegedly present.

Warrants have been issued by Birmingham magistrates for the arrest of the three, for the arrest of the three, Aslam Mirzan and Azhar Mahmood. They are said to be in Pakistan, which has no extradition treaty with Britain. Zubair, Ansari, world secretary of the JKLF, is also missing.

The JKLF holds India, not its own activists, to blame for Butt's execution and believes Britain is partly at fault over the division of Kashmir.

"All our miseries are British made, yet they won't listen to us," says Mr Khan. He cites Britain's sale of Kashmir to a "Hindu puppet" in 1946 and Indian independence in 1947, which the JKLF regards as a betrayal by British for allowing India and Pakistan to fight over Kashmir and divide it between them.

## Bottled gas causing risk to high-rise flats

By Penny Chorlton  
Thousands of tenants living in blocks of flats are risking their own and others' lives by using bottled gas for heating, according to a report published today by Shelter.

Many tenants take incredible risks with their heating because they cannot afford quarterly bills for piped gas and electricity, says Mr Robert Cowan, writing in Roof, Shelter's magazine, which highlights housing problems.

In 1983 liquid propane gas (LPG) caused 687 home fires with 188 injuries and five deaths. "The fact that bottled gas has not yet caused a major disaster in a block of flats is only a matter of luck."

After the collapse of Roman Point in 1982, piped gas, which caused the explosion and was taken out of the building and many other high-rise blocks. But many high-rise buildings were equipped with what low-income tenants saw as expensive and inefficient

forms of heating, such as electrically operated night storage heaters.

The result, says the report, is that tenants turned to bottled gas "which is much more hazardous than piped gas, as being heavier than air it is slower to disperse after leaking and tends to collect in pools."

In 1983 the Government recommended that councils ban LPG in their flats. Many have done so, but the bans are frequently unenforced, says the report.

Particularly vulnerable to gas explosions are the system-built blocks of pre-cast load-bearing concrete.

"Thousands of tenants live in blocks of flats that lack an adequate heating system. It is one of the great failures of British housing over the past 25 years," says the report.

"People are forced to risk their lives or live in cold, draughty homes,

**9.25% NET\***

**Our new highest return, with easy access.**

From February 1st our 10th issue High Return Access Shares now pay investors 9.25% net\* p.a. (13.21% gross†).

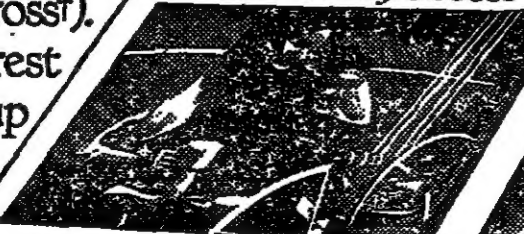
Leave the half-yearly interest in the account, and that adds up to 9.46% net\* (13.52% gross†) over the whole year.

Or if you wish, you can take the interest as income, either monthly or six-monthly.

Withdrawals can be made without penalty on 3 months' written notice, or immediately with the loss of just 90 days' interest on the sum withdrawn.

If you leave a balance of £10,000 or more in the account, then instant withdrawals can be made without notice or loss of interest.

High interest with easy access



Say the Leeds and you're smiling

Call in at one of our 474 branches or many agents or use the coupon to invest by post.

\*Basic rate tax paid. †Gross equivalent where tax is paid at 30%. Head Office: Permanent House, The Headrow, Leeds LS1 1NS.

To Gordon Barnett, Leeds Permanent Building Society, FREEPOST, Permanent House, The Headrow, Leeds LS1 1SQ.

I/We enclose £\_\_\_\_\_ to invest in 10th issue High Return Access Shares. (Any sum from £500, up to a maximum of £30,000 in the Leeds, or £60,000 for joint accounts).

Full name(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Postcode \_\_\_\_\_

I/We would like the interest to be paid as monthly income ☐ paid six monthly ☐ left in the account ☐ (tick as appropriate)

All investments are subject to the rules of the Society and the conditions of issue applicable to these accounts. Remember, interest rates may vary.

Signature(s) \_\_\_\_\_

**the Leeds PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY**

مكتبة المجلد



# Thousands given warning as pay campaign starts

## Teachers face wage docking for disruption

By Andrew Moneur, Education Staff

Thousands of teachers are being warned that they could be docked if they take action held to be in breach of contract when a campaign of disruption starts in schools tomorrow.

A growing number of employers are issuing letters to staff, either stating outright that salary deductions will be made or asserting that education authorities have the right to do so.

The National Union of Teachers, which is leading the campaign, says that any such move is certain to harden attitudes at the start of what seems likely to be a lengthy dispute. One education committee chairman yesterday described the issue as a "potential minefield".

The National Union of Teachers, which is leading the campaign, says that any such move is certain to harden attitudes at the start of what seems likely to be a lengthy dispute. One education committee chairman yesterday described the issue as a "potential minefield".

The National Union of Teachers, which is leading the campaign, says that any such move is certain to harden attitudes at the start of what seems likely to be a lengthy dispute. One education committee chairman yesterday described the issue as a "potential minefield".

The National Union of Teachers, which is leading the campaign, says that any such move is certain to harden attitudes at the start of what seems likely to be a lengthy dispute. One education committee chairman yesterday described the issue as a "potential minefield".

The National Union of Teachers, which is leading the campaign, says that any such move is certain to harden attitudes at the start of what seems likely to be a lengthy dispute. One education committee chairman yesterday described the issue as a "potential minefield".

The National Union of Teachers, which is leading the campaign, says that any such move is certain to harden attitudes at the start of what seems likely to be a lengthy dispute. One education committee chairman yesterday described the issue as a "potential minefield".

The National Union of Teachers, which is leading the campaign, says that any such move is certain to harden attitudes at the start of what seems likely to be a lengthy dispute. One education committee chairman yesterday described the issue as a "potential minefield".

The National Union of Teachers, which is leading the campaign, says that any such move is certain to harden attitudes at the start of what seems likely to be a lengthy dispute. One education committee chairman yesterday described the issue as a "potential minefield".

The National Union of Teachers, which is leading the campaign, says that any such move is certain to harden attitudes at the start of what seems likely to be a lengthy dispute. One education committee chairman yesterday described the issue as a "potential minefield".

The National Union of Teachers, which is leading the campaign, says that any such move is certain to harden attitudes at the start of what seems likely to be a lengthy dispute. One education committee chairman yesterday described the issue as a "potential minefield".

The National Union of Teachers, which is leading the campaign, says that any such move is certain to harden attitudes at the start of what seems likely to be a lengthy dispute. One education committee chairman yesterday described the issue as a "potential minefield".

Association of Schoolmasters Union of Women Teachers, who are involved in a separate dispute.

It seems obvious that employees of the same authority should be treated in the same way, said Mr Pat Mullany, chairman of the education committee.

Staffordshire is about to write to its 10,000 teachers drawing attention to the CLEA guidelines. North Yorkshire has stopped short of issuing a warning to its 6,000 school staff but has told them certain forms of action could lead to deductions. Birmingham was printing a letter to its 9,700 teachers yesterday, stating that it may stop salary payment. Others are expected to follow suit.

The Inner London Education Authority is still considering its response to teachers who join the NUT campaign. The NUT has promised to support staff whose wages are cut. "We will not allow them to be penalised," a spokesman said.

The teachers have rejected arbitration proposed by the management side at the first meetings of the Burnham Committee on the 1985 pay claim. The teachers are demanding at least £1,200 extra for all staff from April, as part of a package amounting to about 2.5 per cent immediately.

The NUT has called for action before the next meeting of Burnham, due on February 11.

The second largest union, the NAS/NUWT, has threatened action unless there is an adequate offer then. It became clear yesterday that traditionally moderate teachers could also be drawn into the dispute.

The 95,000-strong Assistant Masters and Mistresses Association has dissociated itself from the NUT tactics at this stage. But Mr Peter Smith, deputy general secretary, said that the employers should resist the temptation to react hastily to the teachers' action. They had to come up with firm new proposals to avoid widening discontent.

"I think there has to be the very real possibility that the decision at a meeting today will be a similar warning," he said. "We have a general policy, which applies to all employees, which says that we will not pay for work not done."

Domestic looks certain to decide at a meeting today. The decision is a similar warning, he said. "We have a general policy, which applies to all employees, which says that we will not pay for work not done."

Domestic looks certain to decide at a meeting today. The decision is a similar warning, he said. "We have a general policy, which applies to all employees, which says that we will not pay for work not done."

Domestic looks certain to decide at a meeting today. The decision is a similar warning, he said. "We have a general policy, which applies to all employees, which says that we will not pay for work not done."

Domestic looks certain to decide at a meeting today. The decision is a similar warning, he said. "We have a general policy, which applies to all employees, which says that we will not pay for work not done."

Domestic looks certain to decide at a meeting today. The decision is a similar warning, he said. "We have a general policy, which applies to all employees, which says that we will not pay for work not done."



Martin Moran, aged 23 (above) in the Cairngorms at the weekend, when he reached the half-way point of his attempt to climb all 277 Scottish peaks of more than 3,000 ft.

# RSC backs box office winners

By Nicholas de Jongh, Arts Correspondent

The Royal Shakespeare Company is looking for box office returns this year to compensate for the cut in Arts Council subsidy. The 1985 programme has been shaped to this end, joint artistic director Terry Hands admitted yesterday.

In a mood of "aggressive self-help" the company will transfer three of its most successful productions to the West End, will co-produce a musical version of Victor Hugo's Les Misérables at the Barbican, and plans to revive its adaptation of Nicholas Nickleby in Stratford prior to a nine-month American tour.

Mr Hands said the RSC had to make the most of its

foreign earning power and to make as much money as possible from television. Three RSC productions, Molière's Tartuffe, Bulgakov's Molière and de Kérouaille's Cyrano de Bergerac will be broadcast this year.

Mr Hands said that in the past a commercial element in the company's planning had been a bonus. It was now mandatory.

The company had tried to counterbalance its commercial ventures, all of which will be guaranteed in writing by co-producers, with a policy of "taking more risks with our new work."

A trilogy of plays by Edward Bond and a sequence of three plays by Howard Barker will be seen in the company's Pit studio in London.

And a new play by Peter Barnes, Red Noses, will be staged at the Barbican.

The Stratford season begins on March 28 with The Merry Wives of Windsor. As yet, the titles of the other plays are not known.

The company's studio theatre at Stratford, The Other Place, will be a new adaptation of Gorki's comedy The Mother-in-Law, directed by Peter Hall.

The RSC's Barbican season begins in April with the production of Hamlet, with Roger Rees, followed by Richard III, Henry V, Peter Barnes's Red Noses, and Les Misérables, a musical by Alain Boublil and Claude-Michel Schönberg.

At the PR there will be revivals of the company's 1984 season, including The Merry Wives of Windsor, The Taming of the Shrew, and The Merchant of Venice.

The Scottish Arts Council has announced that a base grant for the financial year 1985/86 of £12,139,000, an increase of slightly over 2 per cent on the previous year.

The council has been granted a further £600,000 for one year only, to compensate for the recent transfer of responsibilities for the arts from regional to district local authorities.

# NHS drugs curb 'will cost 2,000 jobs'

By Andrew Veitch and James Brickman

The top 20 drug firms in Britain claim they will have to axe 2,000 jobs as a result of the Government's decision to limit National Health Service drug categories.

Projects worth £138.2 million have also been cancelled or deferred, the drug firms said in a confidential survey compiled by the city accountants, PricewaterhouseCoopers.

The Government's plans to save £100 million by banning at least 350 drugs from the NHS prescription list have also provoked opposition from the British Medical Association and the Labour Party.

Lord Ennals, Labour's former social services secretary and member of the delegation,

said: "It is estimated that job losses will be 1,897 out of a workforce of 70,000."

Firms which were thinking of setting up research facilities here, and possibly expanding them into development and production centres, have deferred or cancelled their plans.

But the drug industry's claims about job losses were challenged yesterday by Mr Charles Mawday, the director of Social Audit.

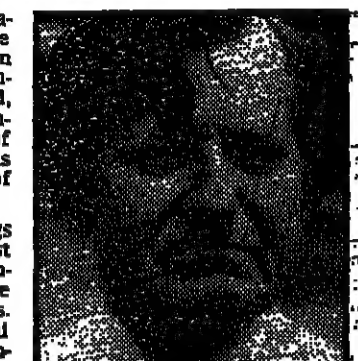
"To justify the continued use of mediocre or inferior medicine to maintain employment is not in the best interests of patients and it is also a slur upon the medical profession," he said.

"The drug industry has a long history worldwide of sabre-rattling and exaggerating the social consequences of any government attempts to control its activities."

Almost all the drug companies which say they will have to make cuts are foreign based. They include Hoffmann-La Roche of Switzerland, Warner-Lambert, Sterling-Winthrop, Upjohn and Eli Lilly of the United States, as well as Reckitt and Coleman of Britain.

The giant German drugs firm, Hoechst, claimed last year that it was deferring investment in the UK after the last round of drug profit cuts. But it subsequently expanded by buying a British drug company in Devon.

The NHS represents only four per cent of the world drug market and the limited list proposals are unlikely to cause foreign firms to trim their UK research facilities which are designed to make profits worldwide.



Lord Ennals—"list is not on."

A much bigger threat, however, is the Government's cuts in funding for the Medical Research Council which produces many of the best drug discovering brains in the UK.

# Now! A life insurance plan that can give you increasing life cover and increasing cash-in values...but which never increases in cost!

Read how Lloyd's Life Linkplan can give you protection and profit for as little as £10 per month.

**FREE!**  
Personalised  
Leather Wallet with  
built-in calculator

**TAKE A MAN AGED 25\***  
Wants protection for his wife, but also wants to see some cash from his policy. He pays £20 a month into Linkplan, his insurable amount for £30,431 guaranteed for 14 years. After the guarantee period, his life cover increases while his premium stays the same! In fact, at 65, his life cover is £262,314.

**THE 'MONEY MANAGER' CALCULATOR IN A SLIMLINE PERSONALISED LEATHER WALLET.**  
When we receive your completed application, we'll send you your free Linkplan information pack and Personal Illustration.

**FREE**

**With Linkplan, Lloyd's Life** (the life insurance company founded by the world famous Lloyd's of London), have cleared away much of the confusion about life insurance and investment plans.

**Designed for people who don't want to pick through complicated schemes,** Linkplan combines the two most-needed types of insurance.

**First, Linkplan gives you straight-forward life insurance.** Bluntly put, if you die, we pay out to your dependants. So they have the security of knowing they'll be looked after financially.

**GO FOR GROWTH**  
The Lloyd's Life Multiple Growth Fund is worth over £23,000,000. The fund buys stocks and shares around the world... some high performers, some rock-steady government securities, and also invests in property too.

**But what about you?** Many ordinary life insurance policies simply take your money and you'll never see any of it.

**Because, although primarily designed to provide a lifetime of high-level life cover,** your plan does acquire a cash value. This starts to build up after a period of time which depends on your present age, and you can cash it in... totally tax free after 10 years! Naturally like any such plan, the longer you leave your money in, the greater the value. In the early years, values will not be very high - but after a reasonable period you'll find you have a growing asset. The tables below show you how it works. But for full information return the coupon.

**And provided the Fund performs as well as expected,** your life-protection will increase as you get older - at no extra cost to you.

**EASY TO START**  
To start could be simpler. Just tick the amount you wish to pay and complete all the information requested.

**YOUR LIFE COVER**

Monthly Contribution	Male Age	Guaranteed Life Cover	Life cover age 65	14.4% growth
£10	18	£19,652	£38,450	£259,590
	35	£9,699	£13,271	£40,307
	49	£4,702	£4,973	£8,029
£15	18	£30,105	£58,902	£397,674
	35	£14,858	£20,329	£61,746
	49	£7,203	£7,618	£12,299
£20	18	£40,557	£79,353	£535,747
	35	£20,017	£27,387	£83,185
	49	£9,704	£10,263	£16,569
£25	18	£51,010	£99,806	£673,832
	35	£26,176	£34,446	£104,625
	49	£12,205	£12,908	£20,840
£30	18	£61,463	£119,759	£811,917
	35	£31,335	£41,505	£126,064
	49	£14,706	£15,553	£25,110

**YOUR CASH VALUE**

Monthly Contribution	Male Age	Cash Value age 65	14.4% growth
£10	18	£19,517	£132,364
	35	£5,785	£17,784
	49	£1,465	£2,429
£15	18	£29,901	£202,795
	35	£8,863	£27,244
	49	£2,245	£3,722
£20	18	£40,281	£273,193
	35	£11,940	£36,704
	49	£3,024	£5,014
£25	18	£50,666	£343,625
	35	£15,018	£46,165
	49	£3,804	£5,306
£30	18	£61,051	£424,057
	35	£18,095	£55,625
	49	£4,583	£7,598

**PERSONAL ILLUSTRATION REQUEST.**  
**NO OBLIGATION - NO SIGNATURE - SEND NO MONEY.**

**YES** I'm interested in Linkplan. I've ticked my chosen contribution level and answered the questions. Please send me, without obligation, my information pack and my Personal Illustration that shows me how much I could be worth. I understand that no salesmen will call on me, and that I am under no obligation. I am returning this coupon before the date shown above. If I accept your offer of insurance, I understand that I will only pay £1 for my first month's premium, no matter what level I choose and that when I continue my plan, you will send me my FREE Personalised Money Manager.

I wish to contribute each month: £10 ☐ £15 ☐ £20 ☐ £25 ☐ £30 ☐

Name (Mr/Miss/Mrs/Ms) \_\_\_\_\_ BLOCK CAPITALS PLEASE

First Name(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Town \_\_\_\_\_

County \_\_\_\_\_ Postcode \_\_\_\_\_

Male ☐ Female ☐ Date of Birth: \_\_\_\_\_ DAY MONTH YEAR

Height: ft \_\_\_\_\_ ins \_\_\_\_\_ Weight: st \_\_\_\_\_ lbs \_\_\_\_\_

Occupation \_\_\_\_\_

Broker's name (if any) \_\_\_\_\_

**SEND BY 18 FEBRUARY 1985, to qualify for your first month's Linkplan cover for just £1... and your FREE Personalised Money Manager!**

Please tick 'Yes' or 'No' to these questions. YES NO

A. Has either of your parents died under the age of 60, other than by accidental death? ☐ YES ☐ NO

B. Do you intend to fly other than as a fare paying passenger, or do you engage in any hazardous sports or occupation? ☐ YES ☐ NO

C. Have you had any medical or surgical attention at any time including treatment for mental or nervous disorders, other than for minor ailments? ☐ YES ☐ NO

IF ALL 'NO' BOXES TICKED: Your acceptance is guaranteed without a medical, provided you are under 50, and your height and weight are satisfactory. IF ONE OR MORE 'YES' BOXES TICKED: No need to worry. Please tell us, on a separate sheet, as much detail as you can. In many cases, that will be sufficient, although we reserve the right to decline your application.

**POST TODAY, WITHOUT A STAMP TO:**  
Lloyd's Life Linkplan Administrator, FREEPOST, Peterborough PE3 6AM.

**Lloyd's Life LINK PLAN**

# Council workers plan to join NUT fight

By John Ardill, Labour Correspondent

The General Municipal and Boilermakers' Union is expected to call for industrial action by council manual workers from the end of the month if the employers do not improve their 4.75 per cent pay offer and concede demands for a changed settlement date. A decision to set a deadline on resumed negotiations is likely from the executive today.

The two other manual unions, the transport and general workers' and the public employees, have already said they will back any industrial action their members take if the offer is not improved but have not set a deadline.

The unions agreed yesterday to meet the teachers' unions next week to co-ordinate action.

Formal relations between the manual and teachers' unions are poor, but the teachers' leaders are said to recognise the need for co-ordination, if only to prevent their members tripping over one another.

Dinner ladies who will be affected by the National Union of Teachers' action belong to the manual group, as do school caretakers who, if the manual group's action goes ahead, may refuse to open up the school outside normal school hours.

The main aim of the manual workers' action is to persuade the employers back to the negotiating table. They may take the unusual step of requisitioning a meeting of the negotiating body if there is no early response from the employers.

The employers seem willing to reopen talks, although there is little evidence so far that they are under strong pressure from the Government not to accept a change in settlement date from November to July to take the manual workers away from their exposed position at the start of the negotiating round.

An editorial to be published in the employers' journal Local Government Management tomorrow refers to the settlement date as an "increasingly sensitive question."

# Poly union 8 held in disobedient drug swoop

By John Ardill, Labour Correspondent

A £2,150 payment to striking miners was made from student union funds at North London Polytechnic in flagrant disobedience of a High Court injunction, a judge said yesterday.

Mr Justice Peter Gibson refused an application by officers of the union to discharge a receiver appointed by the court over the union's financial affairs.

The president, Mr Peter Ross, admitted making the payment.

The judge was also told that another £1,000 had been paid to help striking miners' families before the injunction was obtained by the Attorney-General, Sir Michael Havers, in December.

Yesterday Mr Ross, the union treasurer, Mr Philip Brett, and its vice-president, Mr Peter Redman, undertook not to spend further money on the miners or famine relief.

The undertakings are effective until the outcome of an action in which the Attorney-General claims the union has charity status and that its payments are outside the purposes of the charity.

Eight men were arrested yesterday when police and customs officers seized a tonne of cannabis from a boat anchored off the Isle of Sheppey near Oban, Scotland.

Four were arrested on the converted fishing vessel and the others in Liverpool.

# Ferry peace

By John Ardill, Labour Correspondent

A dispute which last week halted and disrupted cross-channel ferry services from Portsmouth was resolved yesterday.

The dispute was over redundancy pay for former P & O seamen and officers on the ferry Dragon after the company's ferry operation was taken over by Townsend Thoresen.

The dispute was over redundancy pay for former P & O seamen and officers on the ferry Dragon after the company's ferry operation was taken over by Townsend Thoresen.

The dispute was over redundancy pay for former P & O seamen and officers on the ferry Dragon after the company's ferry operation was taken over by Townsend Thoresen.

The dispute was over redundancy pay for former P & O seamen and officers on the ferry Dragon after the company's ferry operation was taken over by Townsend Thoresen.

The dispute was over redundancy pay for former P & O seamen and officers on the ferry Dragon after the company's ferry operation was taken over by Townsend Thoresen.

The dispute was over redundancy pay for former P & O seamen and officers on the ferry Dragon after the company's ferry operation was taken over by Townsend Thoresen.

The dispute was over redundancy pay for former P & O seamen and officers on the ferry Dragon after the company's ferry operation was taken over by Townsend Thoresen.



## REFUGEES

Extra  
£1m for  
Sudan

AN EXTRA £500,000 of government aid for the drought victims and refugees in Sudan was announced yesterday by the Overseas Development Minister Mr Timothy Raison, who said he would visit the country later this month.

Mr Raison said at Commons question time that £7.5 million in food or cash had been provided from Britain's bilateral programme to help international refugee organisations and voluntary agencies working in the Sudan.

He added: "I have today agreed a further £1 million to assist Save The Children Fund, one of the British voluntary agencies working in both east and west Sudan."

The extra money will provide £250,000 for cereals and airlifting food, medical supplies and blankets to Ethiopian refugees in east Sudan; £200,000 for food, transport and airlifting food and blankets for drought-stricken Sudanese in west Sudan; £50,000 for food for refugees from Chad in west Sudan.

Mr Mark Robinson (C Newport W) urged Mr Raison to consider visiting the Sudan "to ensure that the assistance we are giving is being used in the most effective manner."

The minister, who visited Ethiopia last year, replied: "I am very much aware of the great public concern about the situation in the Sudan, and I do in fact intend to visit the Sudan during the course of this month."

Mr Raison also told MPs that a 15,000-tonne shipment of UK cereals aid provided through the World Food Programme would shortly reach Port Sudan.

## Government sabotaged talks, says Labour

## PIT DEBATE

By Alan Travis

LABOUR'S energy spokesman, Mr Stan Orme, yesterday accused the Government of sabotaging last week's coal talks and said its insistence on a written undertaking to discuss uneconomic pits from the National Union of Mineworkers meant the pit deputies' agreement was no longer worth the paper it was written on.

Mr Orme told the Commons yesterday: "In the Nacods agreement there is no reference to uneconomic pits at all. No mention whatsoever. The pit deputies reserved the right to oppose pit closures if the new advisory machinery failed."

Nacods asked the NCB this morning to withdraw the preconditions to allow talks to proceed. They said if not then that violated the Nacods agreement and in consequence the agreement is not worth the paper it is written on."

Challenged twice by Mr Peter Walker, the Energy Secretary, to recommend the NCB settlement to the NUM, Mr Orme said there was evidence that the Government and the NCB were trying to rewrite the Nacods agreement: "On that basis, I am not going to underwrite that agreement at this particular time."

Mr Walker, during his exchanges with Mr Orme and during his own short speech, insisted that peace talks in the coal dispute could have revived last week — without advance NUM written pledges — based on an agenda topped by the issue of uneconomic pits.

But hopes of new negotiations founded after the TUC, who were handed the proposed peace agenda by the Coal Board, failed to secure its adoption by the miners' union, he told MPs.

"The NUM did not agree,

as far as we know, to have that item as number one on the agenda — that is why no talks took place last week," Mr Walker declared.

Mr Orme, opening the first Commons debate on the miners' strike since last October, said it was "evident" that the Government did not want unacceptable settlement between the NUM and the NCB but wanted victory over the NUM, and over Mr Scargill in particular. He accused the Government of having engineered a situation where it was hoped there would be a massive return to work.

To Conservative jeers he said: "Well, there have not been, I would remind the House that there are still over 130,000 miners on strike. The Government will not succeed. The only answer is a negotiated settlement between the NUM and the NCB."

In the last two weeks the Government had dismissed the prospects of talks with contempt and a campaign had been mounted, led from Downing Street by the Prime Minister's Press Officer, Mr Bernard Ingham, to personalise the dispute.

He challenged the Government front bench to endorse the remarks of Mr David Hart, whom he accused of "covertly" shuffling between No 10 and the NCB, that the time for a negotiated settlement had passed.

Is that the policy of the Prime Minister? he said to Labour shouts. "Is this the Falkland's factor coming into play? Will she not answer?"

"Your Government has made sure that the talks have failed. If negotiations had started with the full executive of the NUM without precondition then a settlement would have been arrived at. But we know why this is being prevented," said Mr Orme.

"Could the Secretary of State tell the House about the original talks between Mr Peter Heathfield (the



WORKING DIFFERENT SEAMS: Mr Walker (left) and Mr Orme

NUM general secretary) and Mr Ned Smith (the NCB industrial relations director), which drew up an agenda which was acceptable to both sides. What happened to those talks? Why did the NCB suddenly change tact? They were prepared to go for direct negotiations."

The centre of this issue is the changing role that had been played by the Coal Board, in my opinion carrying out the policy of the Government during recent days. Direct negotiations could have been started last week."

Mr Walker opened his speech by saying that the idea that the Government relished this dispute was "totally contrary to the facts."

The NUM had manipulated a national strike without a ballot of its members or even a majority of its execu-

tive in favour. The strike had been prosecuted by the use of mob violence in failed attempts to first, close down the collieries that were working, then the steel industry and then finally an 11-day seige of the Orgreave coking plant.

He said that the last Labour Government had closed down more pits than this Government had ever contemplated.

He said there had been seven rounds of talks so far, all of which had no preconditions. "The NUM had totally refused to consider the closure of uneconomic pits. If they had wished to adopt that they could have agreed the agenda last week. If the NUM would like to accept the Nacods agreement then we could have a settlement today or tomorrow."

The Energy Secretary said

last week the coal board at any time were withdrawing their request for a written undertaking concerning uneconomic capacity?

"If they did, that news was not received by the TUC or anyone else."

But Mr Walker replied: "It certainly was received." The TUC agreed an item which covered uneconomic capacity as "No. 1 on the agenda."

Mr Walker repeatedly blamed Mr Scargill for dragging out the strike with his demand for no pit closures on economic grounds. "The whole purpose of this battle has been to put an issue on which there could not be a settlement," and the NUM president had boasted of not moving an inch during talks.

As a result of his actions mining families and the future of the industry had been put in jeopardy. And the tragedy of this dispute is that the Labour Party leadership has never had the guts to say so."

Mr Roy Mason (Barnesley Cent), a former Labour Cabinet minister, accused Mr Walker of misleading the Commons over the miners' union willingness to enter talks without preconditions.

The union's proposal provided for all matters related to the future of collieries to be dealt with, he insisted, not just the question of economic viability.

Mr Tony Benn (Lab. Chesham) said that when he was Energy Secretary he had offered the NUM a veto on pit closures because it was the mining industry could not be run without the agreement of the British miners.

"Any Government which tries to convert the enemy within to the cause of underground driving them back by hardship to work is going to destroy the industry and its prospects for the future."

Mr Ian Wigglesworth for the SDP, said that the Government had played into Mr

Scargill's hands by providing fertile ground for him to secure support of the miners. The leadership of the NUM had in turn been using their members as the infantry in their political battle.

It was absolutely right that negotiations should not start again while the union was not prepared to accept that the central issue of the closure of uneconomic pits should be on the table for serious discussion.

An Alliance amendment to the Labour Government to act in a way that ensured the majority of miners felt confident enough in the future of their industry to return to work. The Alliance recognised both the need and the need to invest in existing capacity. It also called for a substantial increase in the present cash available to the NCB to alleviate the social consequences of pit closures.

The Opposition motion condemned the Government for activities to impede progress towards negotiations in the mining dispute, despite "the massive costs to the nation of prolonging the strike."

It welcomed the NUM decision to seek a resumption of talks with the NCB "without preconditions," and called on the Government to urge the board to settle this long and damaging dispute forthwith.

A Government amendment "deeply regretted the damage done to the coal industry, miners' families, and mining communities by the unnecessary industrial action of some sections of the NUM" and attacked "the Opposition's failure to persuade the NUM both to arrange a national ballot, and to use the results of the ballot to settle this long and damaging dispute forthwith."

It called for a quick and realistic settlement recognising "that the cost of production is an important factor in securing a good and prosperous future."

To all our customers

DHSS  
DISPUTE  
OVER, BUT...

Unfortunately, the current emergency payments of Pensions and Child Benefits will have to continue for a while.

\* This is because new books will not start to become available from the DHSS until the beginning of February. It will then take five months until everyone has received their replacement Pension books.

\* Nearly all replacement Child Benefit books should have been received by the beginning of February.

\* So there will be no immediate easing of the problems at our counters. In fact it will take us a little longer at first whilst staff check that everything is in order when they issue the new books.

\* Do please continue to bear with us and we still advise you to avoid Thursday mornings if you can. They will be our busiest times.

We would like to say 'thank you' for your patience during what has been a difficult time for both customers and Post Office counter staff alike.

Rights  
campaign  
launched

By James Naughtie

AN all-party campaign was launched for the incorporation of the European Convention on Human Rights into UK law.

At the inaugural meeting at the Commons, Mr Geoffrey Rippon, the Conservative MP for Hexham, and former Cabinet minister, said: "It is high time that we extended every citizen in the courts of this country the protection for his or her basic rights that at present are only available at the end of the long, expensive trail to Strasbourg."

The campaign — called simply the Rights Campaign — hopes to promote a Private Members' bill in the Lords in the Spring to highlight the issue.

MPs of all the major parties were present at last night's meeting. In supporting the campaign, Mr Rippon said: "This protection is necessary in the face of the increasing power of the executive."

"The incorporation of the European Convention on Human Rights will bring us up to the same standard of protection for basic rights as every other civilised democracy."

Leave me out of  
vetting—Thatcher

GCHQ

The Prime Minister has ordered that staff and potential recruits to GCHQ, Cheltenham, should not be questioned on their attitudes towards her.

Mr Thatcher told the Labour MP, Mr Tam Dalyell (Linlithgow) in a Commons written reply that she did not think such questions should be part of positive vetting.

"If such questions have been put, it is without my knowledge or consent, and I have given instructions for my views to be made clear to the investigators concerned."

But she said that during interviews, positive vetting investigators did have the discretion to put questions on topics of

current political interest.

Mrs Thatcher said that these questions were to ascertain whether the person had "extreme views or associations of the kind which might suggest that he or she would not be suitable for employment in a post which required regular and constant access to highly classified information."

The proper disclosure of such information could be damaging to the state, said Mrs Thatcher.

The expression of views which might not coincide with those of the Government or the dry had no bearing on relevance to an investigation "unless it appears to the investigator to go beyond the normal expression of dissent in a parliamentary democracy."

## Wedding plans move on

THE LORDS

The wedding plans of 62-year-old Mr Norbury Billington, who wants to marry his son's ex-wife Sonia, went a step further last night, when the House of Lords gave the couple permission to introduce a Private Marriage Enabling Bill.

Under Common Law, Mr Billington and his former daughter-in-law, Sonia Billington, aged 38, are forbidden to wed and a special Act of Parliament is required.

Yesterday, a special Lords committee allowed the couple to draft a bill which will be heard in public in the House of Lords, during its Second Reading.

Woman in Labour's Welsh hot  
seat makes a cautious start

By Paul Hoyland, Welsh Correspondent

Labour's new organiser in Wales, Ms Ann Gale, who was selected despite opposition from senior members of the party, including Mr Neil Kinnock, has made a cautious start in what many regard as one of the toughest jobs in Welsh politics.

After the months of squabbling over her recommended appointment, she is all too aware that one error of judgment, particularly in the male-dominated Labour strongholds of the South Wales valleys, could re-open the war of words that soured the selection contest.

A staff committee's recommendation that Ms Gale, who had been the assistant organiser since 1976, should be given the job was blocked by the NEC in an unprecedented move that infuriated the National Union of Labour Organisers.

It was an open secret that leading Labour figures preferred the party's research officer in Wales, Mr Jon Vaughan Jones. But Lord McCarthy, acting as an independent arbitrator, found that Ms Gale should be appointed.

Six months later she chooses her words with great care. "I came into the job in quite difficult circumstances but I said I was prepared to forgive and forget and that has been my approach to the people who have opposed me. I have treated them in the same way as the people who supported me."

As far as I am concerned, I have not borne any grudges.



Mr Mortimer — denied discrimination

Obviously some people were still being difficult, especially in the first few months. I think they would have been happy to see me fall flat on my face. But the longer I am in the job the more I can prove myself."

At the height of the wrangling she alleged that a Welsh Labour MP had said she would not get the job because she was a woman, and that rumours had been spread that she was politically suspect.

Labour's general secretary, Mr Jim Mortimer, denied the accusation of sexual discrimination, but said that the majority of the NEC did not feel she would be suitable as the regional organiser.

Ms Gale, aged 44, has refused to change her approach and conform to what

she believes are the expectations of a section of the party. "The problem in Wales is that there are hardly any women in top positions," she said.

"People have not got a woman as a model, and women trying to get a top position are judged on male values."

"Most men are aggressive and tough. I am not going to be nasty and tough and aggressive because I don't feel that is the way you should work with people. I get much more co-operation with my approach."

Ms Gale now detects what she describes as a slow change in the Welsh party's attitude to women. More women were putting themselves forward as parliamentary candidates and last year Mrs Ann Clwyd became the first woman to be elected as an MP in the South Wales valleys when she took Cynon Valley for Labour.

Ms Gale's biggest challenge is to win back the support Labour has lost in Wales in recent years and the miners' strike has not helped her cause. Many Welsh miners have angrily accused the party's national leaders of providing only lukewarm support for their fight.

The new Labour organiser, who has attended a picket line and addressed support groups, preaches her solidarity with the miners wherever she goes. "People raise questions at meetings and I say the Labour Party supports the miners. I have lived in the Rhondda Valley all my life and every day I see the living proof that the communities are dying and have died because of pit closures."



'Anti-state' protesters may not serve terms in prison

## Yugoslav dissidents get light sentences

From Barney Petrovic in Belgrade

Three Yugoslav dissident intellectuals yesterday received unexpectedly lenient prison sentences for alleged anti-state activities at a trial regarded as potentially the most important political case in the post-Tito era.

Miodrag Milic, aged 55, a writer, was sentenced for two years, Milan Nikolic, aged 37, a sociologist, for 18 months and Dragomir Olujić, aged 36, a radio journalist, for one year. They were freed pending appeal and it may be years before they are imprisoned, if ever, legal sources said.

The three were accused of falsifying and maliciously attacking the Yugoslav Communist system and insulting the leadership, including President Tito, a charge which carries imprisonment for from one to 10 years.

Their sentencing came as an anti-climax after last year's sudden clamp-down on intellectuals in Belgrade. Twenty-eight were detained including the former Yugoslav vice-president, Milovan Djilas. Djilas was quickly released, but in a trial opened on November 5 six others were charged with plotting to undermine the Communist system.

The six were charged after a police raid on a private flat in Belgrade last April. The run-up to the court case was marked by public statements by Yugoslav leaders that indicated a division of opinion in the leadership over whether to go ahead with a trial.

Last month, the charges against one of them were unexpectedly dropped; instead the lesser charge of disseminating hostile propaganda was raised. Two others from the group will be tried later.

Tanja Petrovar, a woman defence counsel, said yesterday: "Although prison sentences were lighter than in similar cases in the past, the fact that they were delivered at all in a case of freedom of thought means that the scope for every available job, coinciding with a record level of first time unemployment."

The Government yesterday stuck to its view that there were signs of a gradual improvement in the unemployment situation. But the Munich-based economic research institute, IFO, said that the economic upswing this year would not create a significant number of new jobs. The number of people without a job for more than a year had doubled in the last three years, the institute said.

West Germany's first commercial nuclear fuel reprocessing plant, which has aroused fierce environmental protest, will be built at Wackersdorf close to the East German border in Bavaria at a cost of \$2.7 billion, the nuclear industry decided yesterday.

The plant is scheduled to be completed by 1983, and will handle nuclear waste from West Germany's 18 nuclear power stations accounting for almost 20 per cent of the country's electricity output.

West Germany's first commercial nuclear fuel reprocessing plant, which has aroused fierce environmental protest, will be built at Wackersdorf close to the East German border in Bavaria at a cost of \$2.7 billion, the nuclear industry decided yesterday.

The plant is scheduled to be completed by 1983, and will handle nuclear waste from West Germany's 18 nuclear power stations accounting for almost 20 per cent of the country's electricity output.

West Germany's first commercial nuclear fuel reprocessing plant, which has aroused fierce environmental protest, will be built at Wackersdorf close to the East German border in Bavaria at a cost of \$2.7 billion, the nuclear industry decided yesterday.

The plant is scheduled to be completed by 1983, and will handle nuclear waste from West Germany's 18 nuclear power stations accounting for almost 20 per cent of the country's electricity output.

West Germany's first commercial nuclear fuel reprocessing plant, which has aroused fierce environmental protest, will be built at Wackersdorf close to the East German border in Bavaria at a cost of \$2.7 billion, the nuclear industry decided yesterday.

The plant is scheduled to be completed by 1983, and will handle nuclear waste from West Germany's 18 nuclear power stations accounting for almost 20 per cent of the country's electricity output.

for such a freedom is strictly limited in Yugoslavia."

The presiding judge, Yoran Stokovic, delivered the sentences amid complete silence at a packed courtroom with uniformed police heavily present. After the sentences were read, some of the onlookers left the room in protest and were quickly dispersed by police as they tried to gather in front of the court building.

In an hour-long reading, Judge Stokovic said that no evidence had been found that the defendants acted in order to incite or call for unconstitutional overthrow of the system, but they were still guilty of hostile propaganda because they abused the freedom of expression in Yugoslavia.

The three defendants all said that they were aware that their trial was a political case and that the sentences were also dictated by political reasons. Milic said the charges had been justified before the (Communist) Party and Olujić called the verdict "an act of political violence."

Nikolic said the lenient sentences were a compromise to appease the hardliners in Yugoslavia. He referred to an apparent split in the country's leadership, with some opposing and some others supporting the persecution.

The trial took place in Serbia which along with Slovenia ranks as the most liberal Yugoslav republic. But in Bosnia, a member of the original group of detained intellectuals, Vojislav Seselj, a university lecturer, has been jailed on similar charges and faced after starting a hunger strike a fortnight ago. He is protesting against psychological and physical mistreatment in prison, his family said.

Seselj was sentenced in Sarajevo, the Bosnian capital, to eight years imprisonment last summer, but this was halved by the Supreme Court later.

Representatives of Amnesty International, several other international civil liberties monitoring groups, and Western embassies in Belgrade attended the sentencing yesterday.

Security measures prompted the authorities to build the new courtroom, which covers 3,000 square metres, on the grounds of the prison's former football field. The Poggiorale prison is in the heart of the city, near the central railway station, and the 352 defendants can for the most part count on many friends outside, which meant that greater security was called for.

One defendant, who is one of three already serving life sentences, almost escaped from his prison in Spoleto just before Christmas with organised outside help.

The defendants are charged with criminal association, extortion, and in some cases, drug trafficking. The undisputed Camorra boss, Raffaele Cutolo, is not a defendant. He is serving a sentence elsewhere, and is a defendant in other trials.

One defence councillor said yesterday that none of the prisoners in the 20 cages lining one wall of the courtroom was a "white collar type," meaning that they were the underworld's smaller fish. That description, however, could not apply to the 20 women defendants who sat in their cages wearing expensive fur coats and diamond earrings.

The defendants were eager according to type. The nine "penitent" Camorra defendants, who were responsible for many arrests when they turned supergrass, were kept in their own cages.

Most of the defendants were arrested in national police dragnet on June 13, 1983. The total number to be tried will be 640, with another 196 scheduled to appear in court on March 11.

Three thousand police are on duty around the courtroom or engaged in transferring defendants from distant prisons. Each defendant who has been under house arrest was brought to the court by four policemen and will be lodged in a local hotel.

The most famous defendant in this category is Mr Enzo Tortora, a popular television presenter, who ended his house arrest last year when he was elected to Strasbourg as an MEP. He is expected to attend his trial as an observer, and will probably be doing legal commentary on the proceedings for the Radical Party.

Another defendant is a man who worked in the infirmary of a prison where Cutolo had his command post. She is charged with being his "letter-carrier" to the outside world.

Another is the former chaplain of the Ascoli Piceno prison, who performed similar tasks for Cutolo and for the Italian secret service.



Britannia rules: A Gibraltarian gives a victory sign after hanging the Red Ensign from her clothes line yesterday

## Spanish remove last-minute obstacle to reopening of frontier with Gibraltar

From Jane Walker in Gibraltar

GIBRALTAR spent its last hours of isolation yesterday making final preparations to cope with the expected influx of visitors from across the border which was due to reopen last night.

Shoppers filled their shelves. Union flags were hung conspicuously from balconies, while bars and restaurants gave their premises a last-minute coat of paint.

On the Spanish side, a potential hitch was removed just in time when it was discovered that the newly-surfaced road inside the customs area prevented the gates opening properly. Workmen frantically chipped at tar to lower the level so that nothing would prevent the gate opening on the stroke of midnight.

The military presence on the Rock was made abundantly clear when four Jaguar jets from the RAF 14th

Squadron, usually based in Germany, swept repeatedly over the Bay of Algeciras on training flights which included 15 minutes of formation flying in three low passes over the Rock.

"It is pure coincidence we are doing this today," said F14-Lt Ray James, denying that the operations could be seen as a demonstration to Spain of the British presence. "It just happened that the 14th Squadron was celebrating its 70th anniversary," he said.

There are worries about traffic jams when Gibraltar's 12 miles of intensely crowded roads are invaded by cars from Spain. It is estimated that there are already more than two cars a family on the Rock.

Police have admitted that they do not know how they will be able to cope and they hope that many visitors will park near the frontier and continue their visit on foot.

The inhabitants of the Rock have seen many false starts since General Franco first closed the border almost 20 years ago. One effect of the siege has been to make the people more determined to remain Gibraltarian. "I am not Spanish, I am not British, I am Gibraltarian," declared the opposition leader, Mr Joe Bossano, yesterday.

He has warned that his Gibraltar Socialist Labour Party will oppose any decision made in Geneva today when the Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, and the Spanish Foreign Minister, Mr Fernando Morán, meet to discuss Gibraltar's future. "Any agreement made in Geneva is not made with the support of the people because the people were not consulted on the matter in the elections," he said.

Mr Bossano advocates self-government, a sentiment which is becoming more

widespread among Gibraltarians. "We realise that a de-colonised Gibraltar could never be in a position to run its own defence or foreign affairs. But we are increasingly being told by Britain that we must make our own way," he said.

The GSLP believe that independence is an option provided for under the UN charter on decolonisation, and that the Treaty of Utrecht, under which Gibraltar became British, is no longer valid. "The people cannot be tied by an anti-independence treaty signed in 1713," said Mr Bossano. He says he has not been across into Spain for almost 20 years.

"I shall go when I have any need to go, and not before," he said. At midnight when the border opens "I shall be in bed asleep, I hope," he said.

Leader comment, page 12

## Truce likely in EEC's Pacific beef war with Australia

From Derek Brown in Brussels

Two of the agricultural trading giants of the world, Australia and the EEC, are expected to declare a truce today in their battle over the lucrative and growing export market for beef in the Pacific basin.

The Australian Prime Minister, Mr Hawke, in Brussels for trade talks with the new EEC Commission, said yesterday he was confident that detailed discussions today would produce firm results.

"I believe that out of these discussions will come a firming up of the Commission's position, and that the Commission will say it has no intention in foreseeable circumstances of applying export refunds or dis-

counts in these markets," he said.

The beef battle in the Pacific is just one result of the profound changes in world farm trade caused by the EEC's inexorable rise as a food exporter. Australia, still heavily dependent on agricultural exports, has been doubly disadvantaged: first by losing its traditional British market, secondly by increasingly fierce EEC competition for other markets round the world.

At a dinner in his honour here last night, Mr Hawke complained of the effects of Community export subsidies on his country.

"We have been totally shut out of the Community market for sugar and meat, had our access for meat and dairy products severely reduced, and our

fruit trade seriously compressed," he said.

"More recently now, as Community policies have led it to emerge as the world's largest exporter of dairy products and beef, and a very large wheat and sugar exporter, as well as a major source of subsidised wine, we face erosion of our hard-won market opportunities elsewhere and severe hardship for our farming community."

Mr Hawke stressed Australia's new identity as a Pacific nation rather than an outpost of Europe. He called for industrial countries to tackle urgently the problems of protectionism, and presented an enticing picture of Australia as the gateway to the dynamic Pacific region for European exporters.

## Swiss road blockade

From Iain Guest in Geneva

Hundreds of Swiss and German lorry drivers blocked frontier posts yesterday in protest against Switzerland's new road tax.

According to a spokesman for the Federal Ministry of Finance, 48 important frontier posts were blocked by protesting lorry drivers, including the 35 points considered most important for trade.

The spokesman said that Swiss police were taking down licence plate numbers and noting the identity of the lorry drivers.

Under the tax law, which came into effect on January 1, cars will be charged £10 and lorries between £168 and £1,500.

## Camorra trial set in prison

From George Armstrong in Rome

THE trial of 252 alleged members of the Camorra, the Neapolitan version of the Mafia, opened yesterday inside Naples notorious Poggioreale prison. This is not only the largest Camorra trial ever to be heard, but the first time Italian justice will be rendered in a jail.

Security measures prompted the authorities to build the new courtroom, which covers 3,000 square metres, on the grounds of the prison's former football field. The Poggioreale prison is in the heart of the city, near the central railway station, and the 352 defendants can for the most part count on many friends outside, which meant that greater security was called for.

One defendant, who is one of three already serving life sentences, almost escaped from his prison in Spoleto just before Christmas with organised outside help.

The defendants are charged with criminal association, extortion, and in some cases, drug trafficking. The undisputed Camorra boss, Raffaele Cutolo, is not a defendant. He is serving a sentence elsewhere, and is a defendant in other trials.

One defence councillor said yesterday that none of the prisoners in the 20 cages lining one wall of the courtroom was a "white collar type," meaning that they were the underworld's smaller fish. That description, however, could not apply to the 20 women defendants who sat in their cages wearing expensive fur coats and diamond earrings.

The defendants were eager according to type. The nine "penitent" Camorra defendants, who were responsible for many arrests when they turned supergrass, were kept in their own cages.

Most of the defendants were arrested in national police dragnet on June 13, 1983. The total number to be tried will be 640, with another 196 scheduled to appear in court on March 11.

Three thousand police are on duty around the courtroom or engaged in transferring defendants from distant prisons. Each defendant who has been under house arrest was brought to the court by four policemen and will be lodged in a local hotel.

The most famous defendant in this category is Mr Enzo Tortora, a popular television presenter, who ended his house arrest last year when he was elected to Strasbourg as an MEP. He is expected to attend his trial as an observer, and will probably be doing legal commentary on the proceedings for the Radical Party.

Another defendant is a man who worked in the infirmary of a prison where Cutolo had his command post. She is charged with being his "letter-carrier" to the outside world.

Another is the former chaplain of the Ascoli Piceno prison, who performed similar tasks for Cutolo and for the Italian secret service.

At Williams & Glyn's we can offer you a novel way of dealing with your bills, too.

Isn't it always the way that when you're never short on ideas for dealing with bills, you're short on money to pay for them. There's one alternative, however, that's designed to put paid to such thoughts for good.

It's the Revolving Budget Account from Williams & Glyn's.

How does it work?

Like clockwork. Each month you simply transfer a set amount from your current account into your new Revolving Budget Account, from which you pay the bills when they come in.

You can pay them either with the cheque book we'll give you, or by standing order or direct debit.

And just in case they all come at once we'll allow you a credit facility of up to 30 times your monthly payment, subject to a maximum of £3,000.

Which should also come in handy for all those little unexpected happenings (not to mention the big ones) you just can't plan for.

Cashline and Interest

So you can use your Revolving Budget Account after banking hours, you can also have a separate Cashline card.

And on top of all this, we'll pay you interest when your account is in credit.

So come and tell us about the bills you have to pay. Or fill in the coupon and send it to us. It could be the most useful piece of paper you'll cut out for a long time.

Other points of interest

The minimum monthly transfer is £25, but a monthly payment of £75 could, for example, give you an overdraft limit of £2,250. Note that the maximum credit available is £3,000.

When you overdraw, interest is charged on the daily balance outstanding, currently at a rate of 19% per annum - equivalent to an APR of 20.3%. Interest rates, whether you are in credit or overdrawn, may vary from time to time with interest rates generally.

The Revolving Budget Account is available only to persons aged 18 or over. Rates correct at time of going to press.

Please send me details of Williams & Glyn's Revolving Budget Account.

Name (Mr/Mrs/Miss) \_\_\_\_\_ (I AM OVER 18 YEARS OLD)

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Postcode \_\_\_\_\_ Tel. \_\_\_\_\_

Please post to Williams & Glyn's Bank plc, Dept. B.A. FREEPOST, London EC3B 3LP. (No stamp required)

**REVOLVING BUDGET ACCOUNT**

**Williams & Glyn's Bank plc**

A member of The Royal Bank of Scotland Group plc

Registered Office: 20 Bishop Lane, London, EC3B 3DP. GUA/5/2



NEWS  
IN BRIEFN. Korea  
gets US  
aircraft

NORTH Korea received more than 80 US-built helicopters — similar to military models provided to South Korea — through a West German exporter who allegedly diverted them illegally, the US Commerce Department said.

The deputy assistant secretary for export enforcement, Mr. Theodor W. said in Washington that the aircraft, if modified for military use, would be enough "to give close air-ground support for a whole regiment of troops." — AP.

## Love in dock

A MAN and woman who conceived a child in the dock during a trial on urban terrorism charges in Florence were yesterday given two-month prison sentences for obscenity. Ferruccio Cesarini and Maria Cavallo had sexual intercourse in a court room during a mass trial two years ago of members of the Prima Linea urban terrorist organisation. They are already serving sentences for their involvement in Prima Linea. — Reuters.

## Magic warning

A LEADING Vatican theologian, who has attacked horoscopes and astrology, is warning Christians against those who claim to perform magic. Father Gino Concetti wrote in the Vatican weekly, L'Osservatore del Domenica, that like horoscopes, witchcraft, the "evil eye" and any other use of magic goes against the teachings of the gospel. — AP.

## Boy sacrificed

AN INDIAN farmer kidnapped a four-year-old boy and sacrificed him to ensure a bumper harvest, a New Delhi newspaper said yesterday. The farmer carried the boy home in a gummy bag, fed him biscuits for four days, and sacrificed him to a god by cutting off his head. — AP.

## Engagement off

ELIZABETH Taylor, who has been married seven times, and Mr Dennis Stein have broken off their engagement, a spokeswoman for the actress said yesterday. "The decision was mutual," Taylor and Stein remain good friends," she added. — Reuters.

## Prize fight

POLISARIO Front rebels, fighting for independence in the Western Sahara, are offering a free trip to the war zone and a visit to a refugee camp to winners of an essay competition. The subject is the history of the Saharawian people and their present struggle. — Reuters.

## Soviet TV aid

AFGHANISTAN is setting up a national television network, building eight new stations to transmit domestic and Soviet programmes across the country, Afghan diplomats said yesterday in Islamabad. The latest station was opened in Ghazni at the weekend. — Reuters.

## Climber seized

A WEST GERMAN climber was abducted in Kenya by four tribesmen armed with bows and arrows after leaving his expedition on Mount Elgon, police said yesterday in Nairobi. Mr Joachim Schirah was freed unharmed but shaken after spending a night with his captors in a cave. — AP.

## Tokyo talks

JAPANESE and British businessmen, scholars and politicians yesterday opened a two-day conference in Tokyo to improve understanding and cooperation. The British team is led by the Conservative MP and General Electric chairman, Mr James Prior. — AP.

## Dollar soars as money markets

## give budget the thumbs down

Reagan puts  
case for  
spending  
bonanza

From Alex Brummer,  
in Washington

President Reagan last night called the congressional leadership to the White House to make the case for his 1986 budget which has been sharply criticised on Capitol Hill and been given the thumbs down on the international financial markets.

Mr Reagan told leaders from both parties: "We can't wait a moment longer to get our federal budget under control." But as Mr Reagan was speaking, the dollar soared on the foreign exchanges because of the belief that the cuts proposed by the President will not be enough to lower the huge budget deficits and interest rates.

The 1986 budget proposes about \$51 billion in spending reductions which will be found largely by attacking domestic commitments dear to the middle-classes and poorer Americans. But despite the cuts the 1986 budget deficit will still be \$180 billion. In 1986, 29 cents of every dollar raised by the US Government will be spent on defence.

"The defence of our nation is the one budget item which cannot be dictated solely by domestic considerations," President Reagan told congressional leaders. He said that long years of neglect together with an unprecedented Soviet arms build up necessitated the \$13 billion in budget authority proposed. This includes money for nerve gas production, a programme which the President has been denied each year.

But the congressional leaders immediately pounced upon the defence budget as their first target in an effort to make a serious dent in the looming budget deficits. The majority leaders of Congress, Senator Robert Dole (Republican, Kansas) and Representative Jim Wright (Democrat, Texas) said that Congress would probably go along with a three per cent real increase in military appropriations against the six per cent Mr Reagan is requesting.

Mr Wright said that America's strength relies on "a great many things other than the Pentagon" and that House Democrats would almost certainly come up with an alternative budget of their own.

In his remarks to more than 100 congressional leaders who gathered at the White House, the President said that, as well as introducing structural and managerial changes, he hoped that his budget would save money by the "cancellation of a long list of programmes that I believe that taxpayer should not be subsidising."

The financial markets were clearly unimpressed by Mr Reagan's undertakings. It was noted that even at best the proposed cuts only just meet the requirement for lower interest rates of \$50 billion of the Federal Reserve. Mr Paul Volcker, as a result, many market analysts believe that interest rates have reached their lowest point and will start to rise soon. This sent the dollar climbing yesterday.

Anti-Sandinista groups have launched an intense effort to unite in a move which is seen as likely to help President Reagan in his struggle with Congress rather than to represent an immediate threat to the Nicaraguan Government.

Leaders of all the groups engaged in political and military opposition to the Sandinistas have been in Miami for the past week trying to find a formula which would enable them to present an image of unity.

The meetings have coincided with a redoubled effort by the White House to press Congress into releasing \$14 million to finance covert action against Managua.



President Duarte gets a few helping hands in launching the Unicef vaccination campaign in El Salvador.

Congress may be swayed by  
anti-Sandinista unity drive

From Paul Elman  
in Miami

The Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN), the biggest anti-Sandinista guerrilla group known as the "contras", is said to see the meeting as a step towards recruiting to the armed struggle political figures who are committed to seeking change through civic action.

Mr Adolfo Calero, the FDN leader, is reported to be arguing that the overwhelming Sandinista victory in last November's elections has effectively closed all avenues except armed struggle.

His arguments were said by sources familiar with the discussions to have failed to sway Dr Arturo Cruz, the most prominent figure in the political opposition to the Sandinistas. Dr Cruz was chosen as an

opposition coalition candidate for the presidency in the November elections, but he withdrew, claiming that the Sandinistas had prevented a free and fair campaign.

Another figure who has refused to fall in behind the FDN is Mr Eden Pastora, the former Sandinista guerrilla hero who now runs his own insurgency group.

Mr Pastora, whose past reputation as a revolutionary leader is considered to offset the meagre results of his present effort, has again refused to unite with other anti-Sandinistas because of the presence in the FDN leadership of figures associated with the Somocista dictatorship which was overthrown in July, 1979.

Rebels and government forces have put aside civil war for a day to let medical workers bring the battle against childhood disease to hamlets that rarely see a doctor.

About 3,200 medical teams spread across the country at the weekend in a one-day effort to immunise 400,000 children under the age of five against polio, whooping cough, tetanus, diphtheria, and measles.

Last year, more children (in El Salvador) died from not being immunised against six diseases than in all the fighting in this country's civil war," the executive director of Unicef, Mr James Grant, said.

War stops  
for doctors

CORAL DIEJO, El Salvador: Rebels and government forces have put aside civil war for a day to let medical workers bring the battle against childhood disease to hamlets that rarely see a doctor.

About 3,200 medical teams spread across the country at the weekend in a one-day effort to immunise 400,000 children under the age of five against polio, whooping cough, tetanus, diphtheria, and measles.

Last year, more children (in El Salvador) died from not being immunised against six diseases than in all the fighting in this country's civil war," the executive director of Unicef, Mr James Grant, said.

Witness  
recounts  
camp  
horror

From Ian Black  
in Jerusalem

Vera Krieger was five years old when she arrived at Auschwitz on a cattle truck in 1943. Daddy was sent to the left and my mother and twin sister and I to the right," she said yesterday, recalling the selection by SS doctors that decided who would live.

"Behind the ramp where the trains arrived they were throwing children alive into a fire that was burning in a pit. SS men were using the butts of their rifles and tearing children's bodies apart like chickens. I didn't even cry I was so shocked."

Vera is one of several Jewish twins giving evidence about the macabre genetic experiments of Doctor Josef Mengele, Auschwitz's notorious Angel of Death who is reported to be living in Paraguay. She was speaking at yesterday's opening session of a three-day congress of Jewish press for Mengele's extradition to stand trial for war crimes.

Vera and her twin sister, Olga, had dark curly hair and brown eyes while their mother had straight fair hair and blue eyes. It was that similarity that aroused Mengele's scientific curiosity, and allowed them to live.

Once, Vera said yesterday, she was taken to the room of Mengele's pathologist. "There was a whole wall of human eyes, all different colours, on a board. It was like a collection of butterflies." Other human organs were preserved in jars in the same office.

On another occasion, Vera told the audience and the six-man panel of lawyers and experts hearing testimony, she watched as a newly-born child was taken from its screaming mother and thrown into a furnace in the women's block. Her first 10 days in Auschwitz were spent receiving injections in a tiny cage.

Vera Alexander, who came to the camp in 1942, described how Mengele had given special treatment to sets of gypsy twins so that they would be happy and contented before being used for his experiments. "There was a pair called Tige and Vico, aged between three and five. One of them had a lunch bag."

"They were taken away and were brought back a few days later. They had terrible wounds. Their veins were joined to each other. Their mother was a gypsy called Stella. Somehow she got hold of some morphine and killed her children to put an end to their suffering."

Dr Elia Ingens, a gentle man from Vienna, who was gaoled in the camp for helping Jews escape, said Mengele was moved by power and domination. "He always wanted twins. At the time I thought it would help the children if they were examined by him, because they wouldn't be gassed at once."

Once the Nazi physician found a whole family of Jewish circus artists, some of whom were dwarves, he made Mengele very happy," Dr Ingens said.

"For one week they lived in a special block. One day Mengele even gave the father a big sausage. When the week ended they were all sent to the gas chamber."

Zerah Taub, who arrived at Auschwitz from his home in Hungary in May, 1944, told how he and his twin brother underwent detailed medical examination and measurement by Mengele and his staff. The SS doctor was calm as he selected prisoners for extermination, Mr Taub said. "He just gazed with his white, right or left, to the gas chamber, as if he were sorting potatoes. If the shadow of God exists on earth, then those who harbour Mengele must give him up."

Israeli is  
shot dead

From our own Correspondent  
in Jerusalem

The West Bank town of Ramallah was placed under curfew yesterday after the killing of an Israeli soldier. It was the most serious incident in several days of rising tension in the occupied territories.

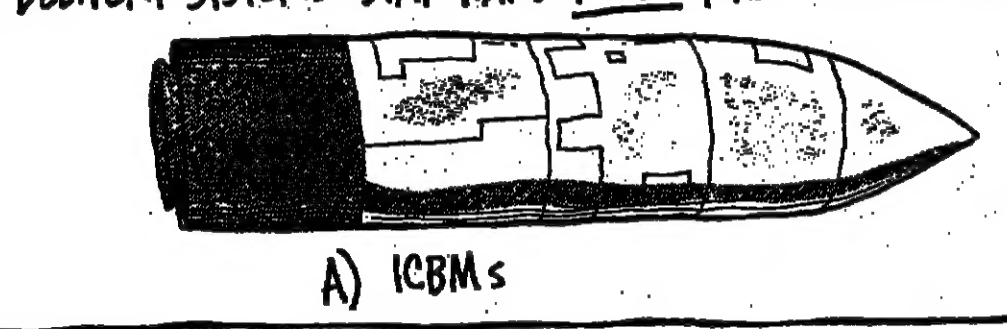
The army spokesman said last night that the soldier was shot through the chest at close range while on guard duty outside an Israeli building in the Palestinian town. The ambush was reported to have been well-planned and the lone assailant, who was armed with a pistol, got away. Dozens of Arabs were detained for questioning.

Israeli security officials are reportedly extremely concerned by the recent spate of attacks in the West Bank. Last week shots were fired at an Israeli civilian bus outside the Dehaishe refugee camp near Bethlehem.

The officials say they believe the attacks were being organised by Mr Yasser Arafat's Fatah wing of the PLO to stress the fact that despite the organisation's weaknesses following the war in Lebanon, it is still capable of waging armed struggle.

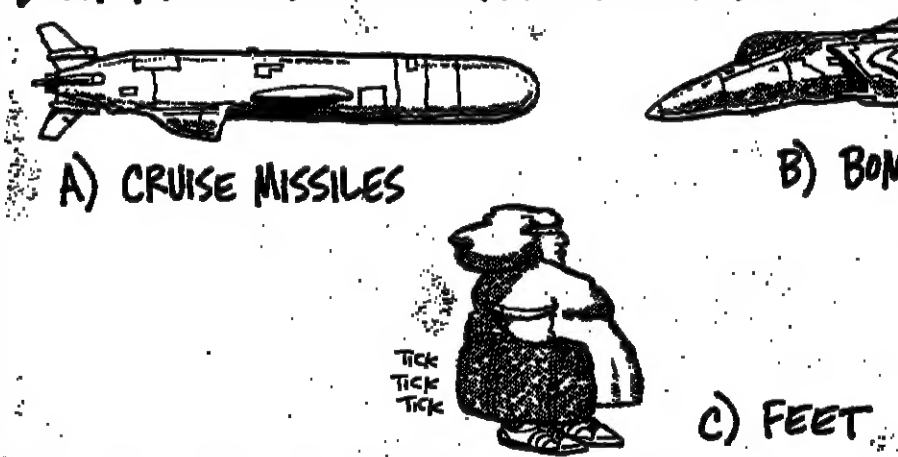
The rising tension has been fuelled by rightwing Israeli settlers setting up road blocks and firing into the air in order to line their view that the Government is not taking sufficiently severe action to deter Palestinian stone-throwing.

## DELIVERY SYSTEMS 'STAR WARS' MIGHT MAKE OBSOLETE.



A) ICBMs

## DELIVERY SYSTEMS 'STAR WARS' WOULDN'T AFFECT.



A) CRUISE MISSILES

B) BOMBERS

C) FEET

## New Zealand stands firm on N-ship ban

From Ian Templeton  
in Wellington

Despite a second request from the US Government to send a warship to New Zealand ports in March, the New Zealand Cabinet refused to bend and said the nominated warship could not come because it did not comply with the Government's policy against nuclear weaponry.

The American authorities had re-submitted its request for a port visit, nominating again the same warship as in its first request which was turned down last week. However, the New Zealand Government asked the Americans to nominate another warship which was clearly not capable of carrying nuclear weapons. By implication, however, that would breach the American

policy of neither confirming nor denying whether a warship is nuclear armed.

The Prime Minister, Mr Lange, once more reaffirmed his commitment to the ANZUS Alliance and to the US and Australia as allies. "But with respect to nuclear weaponry we say we do not have them in New Zealand."

He accepted that one outcome of the Government's policy might be a lessening of cooperation with the US.

Some defence sources believe that the Americans will refuse to exercise with New Zealand forces, and they may also cut off intelligence exchanges.

Mr Lange is still sticking to his view that the Government's rejection of American ship visits will not bring an end to the ANZUS pact. It is impossible, even in the communica-

tions emerging from the US, to detect a threat to end ANZUS. This Government itself does not intend to withdraw from ANZUS.

He added that he would not take the issue to the country for a vote of confidence.

Derek Brown adds from Brussels: The Australian Government is reconsidering its hotly controversial decision to cooperate in the testing of American MX missiles.

The Prime Minister, Mr Bob Hawke, said he would discuss the MX tests with President Reagan and members of the US Administration in Washington later this week. He hinted strongly that the tide of protest in Australia, following disclosure of the secret test plans, would force a change in Government policy.

"I am going to have discussions in the United States and I am obviously going to take account of what is conveyed to me by colleagues in Australia," Mr Hawke said.

He talks in Washington would cover a range of security and other matters. Mr Hawke indicated that they would be followed by a review of the MX issue in Australia.

"You don't have discussions just for the sake of hearing words," he said.

The US had already laid underwater sensors in the ocean off the east coast of Australia to monitor the intercontinental missile tests, an Australian official said in Canberra yesterday.

The Defence Minister Mr Kim Beazley, said that a US ship dropped sensing devices for MX tests in international waters in the Tasman Sea early last year.

Since then, Mr Mitterrand has taken a number of steps bolstering Mr Reagan's hardline policies towards the Kremlin, surprising his left-wing supporters. As part of a reorganisation of military co-operation with Nato, France has organised a new 47,000-man rapid deployment force dedicated to fighting alongside the Alliance in the event of an attack by Warsaw Pact forces.

Mr Mitterrand supported the controversial Nato decision to deploy American Pershing II and cruise missiles in Europe. He was joined in the endorsement by the former French president, Mr Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, who also participated in the secret deal. But neither the Socialist President nor his conservative predecessor have mentioned the US agreement.

One Western official said the agreement also included France joining Britain in the US Strategic Air Command's warhead targeting plan designed to prevent "overkill" of thousands of Soviet targets selected for nuclear destruction in the event of a nuclear war. But this was denied by senior American officials.

The lifting of a 16-year-old US ban on export of 1000 nuclear missile technology is certain to be a factor at Geneva, where France's emergence as the world's No. 3 nuclear power and the future expan-

America in secret  
military computer  
deal with France

From Patrick J. Sloyan  
in Paris

When the new supercomputer slips beneath the sea off Cherbourg next April, France will join the superpowers in the arms race.

Aboard the French submarine will be 16 rockets each tipped with six hydrogen bombs. Under the sea, the warheads will be able to destroy the heart of Soviet industry and most big Russian cities from a hidden launch point.

Outwardly, it will be hailed as a triumph of French technology and reaffirmation by President Mitterrand of an independent nuclear deterrent which Charles de Gaulle made the foundation of French destiny.

But the Paris Government's mushrooming strategic forces are part of a secret, space age diplomatic agreement between the United States and France and negotiated at the highest levels. It provides America's most advanced supercomputers for the French nuclear weapons industry, in exchange for greater French unity in the Western military alliance confronting the Soviet Union, according to American and Western government officials.

They say the agreement was implemented last year when President Reagan and Mr Mitterrand in 1982, with the arrival of the first of eight Cray-1 supercomputers to France. In August that year, the French nuclear energy commission, CEA, put the high-speed, \$18 million unit to work solving hydrogen warhead problems which had previously defied French scientists, according to CEA officials. Additional Minuteman-made supercomputers were later acquired by the French defence research facilities developing new sea, land and air-launched nuclear weapons.

Since then, Mr Mitterrand has taken a number of steps bolstering Mr Reagan's hardline policies towards the Kremlin, surprising his left-wing supporters. As part of a reorganisation of military co-operation with Nato, France has organised a new 47,000-man rapid deployment force dedicated to fighting alongside the Alliance in the event of an attack by Warsaw Pact forces.

Mr Mitterrand supported the controversial Nato decision to deploy American Pershing II and cruise missiles in Europe. He was joined in the endorsement by the former French president, Mr Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, who also participated in the secret deal. But neither the Socialist President nor his conservative predecessor have mentioned the US agreement.

One Western official said the agreement also included France joining Britain in the US Strategic Air Command's warhead targeting plan designed to prevent "overkill" of thousands of Soviet targets selected for nuclear destruction in the event of a nuclear war. But this was denied by senior American officials.

The lifting of a 16-year-old US ban on export of 1000 nuclear missile technology is certain to be a factor at Geneva, where France's emergence as the world's No. 3 nuclear power and the future expan-

sion of British forces have become a key issue in negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States.

French officials have refused to discuss the agreement with the US. While American Government officials confirmed the deal, they refused to discuss any additional US aid to the Paris Government beyond the supercomputers.

But with the expansion of its strategic forces, French defence planners need an array of satellites for target observation, submarine navigation and communications. Defence industry officials said the United States was supplying France with advanced electronics that would be used by French aircraft to communicate with the strategic submarine fleet.

Western diplomats say talks are underway between Britain and France to develop crucial satellite systems. British strategic submarine missiles are currently targeted under the US plan as part of direct American support of Britain's nuclear weapons that has been underway for two decades.

Although Mrs Thatcher has the final say about using the British weapons, the arrangement is the source of accusations that they are really under American control. Mr Mitterrand's participation would cause a similar domestic controversy in France.

While supplying Britain with strategic submarine missiles and technology, as well as high-level intelligence, the Kennedy and Johnson administrations cut off all such support to France after De Gaulle's withdrawal from Nato military control.

The US ban initially included high-technology exports to France, including computers. But that was modified in 1966 when President Johnson permitted exports of advanced computers with the provision that they not be used by the French Defence Ministry.

The Washington cut-off forced French scientists to invent their own supercomputers. According to a senior official, the new agreement was initiated by Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Carter's national security adviser, in talks with Jean Francois Poncet, a senior aide to Mr Giscard. The plan was approved by both presidents after a meeting in Paris in 1978.

But it was delayed after Mr Reagan took office in 1981. When Mr Mitterrand was elected that year, Mr Reagan balked because French Communist Party members became ministers in a Socialist Government, diplomats said. Following a visit to Paris by the Vice-President Mr Bush, Mr Mitterrand offered public assurances that he would take personal responsibility for national security. "That cleared the way," said a Western diplomat. Subsequently, 47 Soviet diplomats were expelled from France on charges of spying.

With the deployment of the Infexible this spring, France will for the first time be fielding a multiple, independently targeted re-entry vehicle — the MIRV system. — Newsday.

I CURED  
A PERSON OF  
LEPROSY

Leprosy Mission

This badge costs £5 from  
The Leprosy Mission, Room 72,  
Freepost 17, London W1.

Often £5 is enough to cure a person of leprosy. Over 12 million of the world's sufferers can be cured by regular treatment over a few months. Won't you help?

APR 150



Witness  
recounts  
camp  
horror

From Ian Black  
in Jerusalem

Yitzhak Kravitz, who was one of the first to arrive at the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps in Beirut, has written a book which he says is a "true and honest account of the horror that took place there".

## OVERSEAS NEWS

Former civil servant says he 'made millions'

### Indian spy ring was active for 25 years

From Eric Silver  
in New Delhi

Coomar Narain, the Delhi businessman at the centre of India's biggest spy scandal, reportedly confessed yesterday that he had made millions of rupees by passing secret documents to foreign diplomats for 25 years.

He is reported to have named France, Poland and East Germany as clients in a 15-page, typewritten statement which took nearly three hours to record. The confession was heard behind closed doors by a Delhi metropolitan magistrate, Mr D.K. Dham.

ments related to India's defence, commerce and political situation, sources said. He claimed he sold the secrets to the three embassies in return for their help in getting his company foreign contracts.



Riot police using clubs and water hoses fight off squatters supported by student activists, during the demolition of a slum colony in Quezon city, Philippines yesterday. At least 16 people were killed and two injured when police opened fire on squatters who were throwing stones and home-made bombs. Four men were said to have been arrested. Demolition crews tore down the squatters' shacks after police forced their way in.

### South Korea will not imprison exile on return

Seoul: The South Korean Government has announced that it will not goad an opposition leader, Mr Kim Dae-jung, when he returns from two years of exile, reducing the likelihood of confrontation with critics at home and allies overseas.

Diagrams said the homecoming of the former presidential candidate was bound to affect elections scheduled for four days later, but that the decision not to send him back to prison when he returns, the statement said, did not say whether Mr Kim would be placed under house arrest or otherwise restrained from political activity.

From Washington, Mr Kim said: "I recognise this government disclosure as the beginning of a reasonable attitude". But in Seoul, police again surrounded the home of another leading dissident, Mr

Kim Young-sam, to prevent him attending rallies for the February 12 elections. Mr Kim Dae-jung said he feared he might get the same treatment because government agents twice visited the house of his eldest son in Seoul yesterday.

Mr Kim Dae-jung and Kim Young-sam are among 15 people banned from all political activity by President Chun Doo Hwan until 1988, when his seven-year term of office ends. A government spokesman denied the decision not to send Mr Kim back to prison was linked to an announcement last weekend that President Chun would visit Washington in April for talks with President Reagan.

### Vietnamese close on Khmer base

Aranyaprathet: About 8,000 Vietnamese troops have moved past Khmer Rouge guerrilla outposts to within two miles of a Khmer Rouge stronghold in the hills of south-western Kampuchea, Thai military officers said yesterday.

### Sri Lanka may buy UK ships

By David Simpson  
THE Sri Lankan Government, which has stepped up its defence spending to counter the growing Tamil separatist threat in the north of the country, is planning to spend in excess of £20 million on specially designed patrol boats manufactured by a British firm.

### Zulu chief supports US policy towards apartheid

Washington: Chief Gatsho Buthezi, the leader of South Africa's six million Zulus, met Mr Reagan yesterday, and strongly supported the President's refusal to impose economic sanctions on Pretoria.

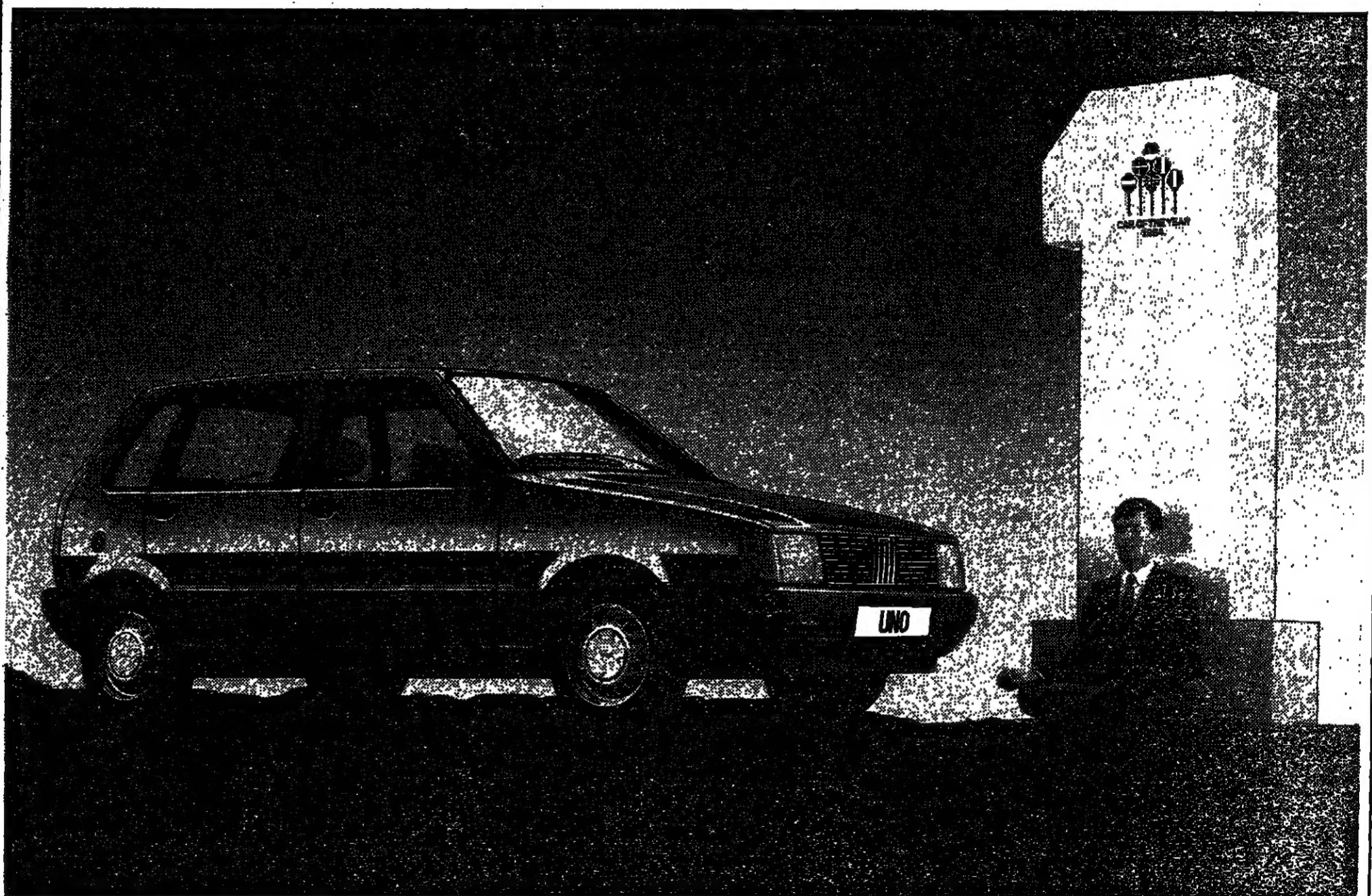
mean that "my people would suffer," he said as he left the White House. "It is no use throwing away the baby with the bathwater," adding that he had expressed such sentiments to Mr Reagan.

### Mozambican rebels tighten their grip

From David Rabkin  
in Maputo  
The rebel Mozambique National Resistance (Renamo) is tightening its grip on the capital by attempting to threaten the last main artery leading out of the city to the road to Swaziland via the border town Namaacha.

They also blew up a bridge on the Komatipoort-Maputo line causing delays in the provision of coal for Maputo's municipal power station, the only source of electric power in the city. The rebels apparently seek to destroy morale in the city. With temperatures regularly in the thirties (C), power failures mean no air-conditioning in the Government offices, no lifts. In Maputo's many multistorey apartment and office blocks and no power for fridges.

## FIAT UNO. ADDING PEACE OF MIND TO EXCELLENCE.



A mere month after its launch, Autocar called the Fiat Uno "the ultimate supermini". It was voted Car of the Year 1984 by a panel of 53 independent motoring journalists while "Motor" magazine recently hailed the Uno 70 Super as their "Best small car of 1984".

And "Car" Magazine judged the Uno "quite simply, the best small car yet". The Fiat Uno has earned a reputation for excellence that sets it apart from every other hatchback on Britain's roads. But there's more good news to come, because right now every Fiat Uno has more to offer you than even outright excellence.

For a limited period you'll get the added peace of mind that comes with a free 2 year warranty\* and free routine servicing for 12,000 miles or one year, whichever comes first.

Together with the standard six year anti-perforation warranty\*\* and the backing of Fiat's Mastercare Service, you'll enjoy a carefree motoring package plus all the joys of Uno motoring.

The offer applies to all seven models in the Uno range, from the lively, economical Uno 45 Comfort to the new, distinctive special edition Uno SX, as you'll find when you visit your Fiat showroom.

You'll have to hurry, because our offer ends on 28th February 1985.

So for your own peace of mind, visit your Fiat dealer right away.

**RIGHT NOW UNO OFFERS THE ADDED PEACE OF MIND OF**  
\* A Free 2 year Warranty.  
\* Free 1 year Routine Servicing (or up to 12,000 miles, whichever is the sooner).  
**BUT HURRY. OFFER ENDS 28th FEB 1985**

**Uno £3638 to £5090**

OFFER OPEN TO UNOS BOUGHT AND REGISTERED BEFORE FEBRUARY 28 1985. CAR FEATURED UNO 70S. LIST PRICE £4848. OFFICIAL FUEL CONSUMPTION FIGURES FOR THE UNO 45 COMFORT: 56.5 MPG (50.1/100 KM) AT A CONSTANT 56 MPH, 42.8 MPG (36.1/100 KM) AT A CONSTANT 75 MPH, 39.8 MPG (32.1/100 KM) URBAN CYCLE. OFFER APPLIES TO RECOMMENDED INTERVAL SERVICING ONLY AND CAN ONLY BE CARRIED OUT BY AN AUTHORISED FIAT DEALER AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH WARRANTY TERMS. CERTAIN EXCEPTIONAL ITEMS AND SOME PARTS WILL NOT BE INCLUDED IN THE FREE SERVICE. WRITTEN DETAILS ON REQUEST. \*\*SECOND YEAR OF WARRANTY IS MASTERCOVER 2. FULL WRITTEN DETAILS AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST. PRICES CORRECT AT TIME OF GOING TO PRESS BUT EXCLUDE DELIVERY AND NUMBER PLATES. CAR OF THE YEAR IS ORGANISED BY TELEGRAPH SURVEY MAGAZINE. QUATTROLOCITE, AUTOWISE, LEQUIP, STERN AND WILLYS. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION PLEASE CONTACT THE FIAT INFORMATION SERVICE, DEPT LUF, PO BOX 35, WINDSOR, BERKS. SL4 3ST, TEL 07535 56302.

**FIAT**  
SETTING NEW STANDARDS



Being a housewife means never having to say you're sorry, says Irish Times columnist Maeve Binchy in the second of our series

## Meet Mrs Somebody, mother and wife



### HOUSEWIVES CHOICE

I KNEW what housewives were when I was 21 because I saw one at her hall door. They were women in pink quilted dressing gowns who had their make up on at breakfast, they kissed their husbands goodbye and they went back to bed all day and ate chocolates and read magazines. They were disturbed in this only by the arrival of various delivery men who pleased them discreetly and left by the back door.

I saw this woman one wet February morning as I was trudging off to teach Latin in girls' school, and I knew her whole lifestyle in a flash. And I envied her. And I knew how she had got that lovely life. She had been thin and quiet and laughed at things that boys said, whether they were funny or not. And she hadn't been a show off. And she had

shared a man who would go out and work all day for her, and all she had to do was look nice at breakfast for him and then get up about an hour before he came back from work and cook the food that the various butcher and baker and grocery boys had delivered when they arrived full of lust and provisions.

I had never thought of my mother as a housewife because she wasn't at all the quilted dressing gown type, and she hated housework with a passion. She loved the garden and as soon as the breakfast things were washed she was out rummaging for rakes and forks and hoes, and on with the crusade of taming a wilderness. So we were never urged to be good housewife material and it was regarded as a kind of compliment that the school thought we were bright, which meant we did Latin and Mathematics.

If the school had decided we were dim we would have been better equipped in this competition to be a housewife than we were.

I would like to be able to say that it was only the dim who became housewives after huge Church weddings and almighty receptions in the early sixties, those years when I stood weekend after weekend at the marriages of my friends and examined the tools of their new trade, ironing boards, place mats in Irish tweed, nests of tables, electric floor polishers and things called Flatley Dryers which were early ancestors of any kind of drying device we might know today. There were egg whisks and His and Her towels. They looked like the entrance formalities into a very important world, and

that combined with the beauty of the bride and the excitement of the day each time made some of us flush with unaccustomed champagne and envy and resolve to ensnare a man and give up work and be housewives.

Yes, it would be comforting to think that it was only the dim who went hurrying headlong into the hardy underworld of the housewife. But in fact it was largely the bright, because you needed to be bright to get your man early in a land where women outnumbered men 20 years ago. A sort of snow blindness came over them making them obsessively interested in electric frying pans and cunning little rubbish bins. And if we, the envious lookers-on couldn't really see it, how could they? They who were playing the starring roles.

Even if they had been the Brightest of the Bright at school and later at university the mood of the time meant they married the whole idea, they chose the state not the man, the role and not the reason. And if we the envious lookers-on didn't ask were the housewives happy, why should they have asked that of themselves? We didn't question much that they had given up jobs careers and prospects, only when they opted out in the middle of a university course was it ever voiced that it might be a bit of a waste; but then wiser people who knew about life said they were quite uncomplicated. She was shocked, she would "go mad," she would see the doctor as soon as possible and demand an explanation.

So for years I grew away from housewives. Those that I knew well before their marriages weren't the same, sometimes for real reasons

like they had their children as the centre of their lives, and sometimes for phoney reasons like coffee mornings with other housewives and an incomprehensible pecking order based on Appliances which were things for the kitchen, or promotion of husbands.

Anyway, we the envious lookers-on lost the housewives, the ones who had won some competition and we hunted in packs to join their number, sometimes eagerly but mainly in a desultory way. The ones who did it seriously like learning golf, bridge, and happening to go to hotels where conventions were being held usually reaped the reward of their industrious apprenticeship, and it was easier to talk to a latter day housewife because you and she had been on the road together for so long and she could pull a very little wool over the eye of a fellow traveller.

And then suddenly I was drawn to the world of the housewife again. Through rage I began to meet these perfectly fine women who were now apologising for themselves, and explaining themselves away. At an introduction they would hastily say that they were some body's wife, they would give a nervous laugh and regret that they were only a housewife so would know nothing of this or that. Only a housewife. Only? What had happened?

I suppose what had happened was what had always happened, their children didn't need them every hour of the day and their husbands hardly needed them at all.

But this was a natural progression surely? This was like hair getting grey or leaves

falling off trees or older whizz-kids being pushed aside by young whizz-kids. It's the system, it's not something to apologise for and feel guilty about. And yet the housewives felt guilty. It was as if they had made some wrong and selfish decision in the sixties and now they were being blamed for it. And don't forget that a decision of that sort made in Ireland where there is no divorce is a decision indeed!

Does today's housewife think there is any reality in the quilted dressing gown stereotype? Certainly much of the clutter has gone from the word and the role, but oddly that gives no great satisfaction, no smug feeling of I-told-you-so to those who never joined the society of housewives. The single women, the married women who continued going out to work, the widows, the divorced, the separated get little gratification from seeing a fellow woman being made to feel inadequate. And often for no good reason at all.

A woman who has been a presence in the home while her children were growing up, a support for a young husband finding his way in a career should feel that she has given as much as any invisible critic could expect her to give. Yet why must she begin every conversation with a speech of regret and a nervous smile of excuse?

When the glamour and glitter do seem to be slipping away from a role then it is up to the actresses to try to salvage what's left, and I have a deep suspicion that this is what some of the beleaguered housewives are doing today. Trapped in life but too shy to apologise for it they have

decided to make a virtue out of the necessity and try to deck it with some of its old glory. Like a kind of knowing solidarity, and the notion that is better to be mistress of a house than mistress of a married man, better to boast of the importance of a husband's job than to talk of the achievements of your own job. As a last ditch stand it's perfectly understandable and not very menacing nowadays, since the envious lookers-on to the starring role of Housewife... a woman who married a house... are fewer and less glib than in my time.

I look at them with interest and some awe, these women who married houses, who made me feel out of it for years and then when the pendulum swung, made me feel guilty because of my freedom. I have been envious sometimes of their relationships but never for a moment did I want their lifestyle.

But Housewife Power hasn't totally vanished and its last dying things are still being felt. I got married in my thirties to an extraordinarily nice man who would never have tried to impose any housewife duties on me, even if it were not so glaringly obvious that it would be a lost cause. Shortly before our wedding some housewife friends began to welcome me to the clan with knowing winks and nods, and going unerringly for the jugular said that NOW I would know what it was all about, the ironing and everything.

Ironing, the thing I hated most in the world and had managed to avoid. Now it seemed somehow that it was part of the deal. The glow dimmed on the whole prospect. Laboriously we wrote

out new clauses into the marriage contract. Written promises, never would I have to iron a shirt, never, no matter how true the crystals. Never would I tidy his desk. Not if the highest in the land announced a tour of inspection in the house. Written promises, faithfully kept on each side with no difficulty, yet sometimes a rapier thrust from a housewife's home.

"Aren't you wonderful to work in a newspaper AND do the ironing?" they say and a nervous little hand blows through my soul as if an age old voice was telling me that married women got ironing boards not wine racks and decanters as wedding presents, and married women should use the former more than the latter.

But in the end I forgive them this fiction they have caused me, and I wish them a better deal, they were reliable and trustworthy and followed the call of their time, they deserve more than to be left apologising for their state. Their daughters will follow them into it and their friends who divorce or separate are far from being objects of pity they are often seen as people who escaped or survived, and that is hard too on the housewife. They must realise, I think that nothing is permanent. Not their state, not the notions of Dim and Bright back at school, and certainly not the notion that ironing was or ever has been part of a marriage contract between two normal people.

Tomorrow: Margaret Demison on sisters under the skin.

## THE UGLY SISTER

LET US now praise famous women! There it was in black and white—a doctorate refused, an insult to "Oxford University's most famous woman graduate." Mrs Thatcher!

This comes as a serious blow to all those of us who ever hoped that a degree from Oxford University, the ultimate first step in the direction of the old glittering prizes of fame, is your spur, and you hold fast to your dreams through the hours of mundane reality with inspiration from the man and his achievements of seemingly less famous Oxford University women graduates.

For thousands of women, scrubbing floors goes faster to a rhythmic chant of "Dorothy Hodgkin, Dorothy Hodgkin," with "Nobel Prizewinner for Chemistry" as the refrain. Eight for the awkward corners, suds surge, grease flees, to the chug of "Irish (sic) Murdoch, Irish Murdoch" repeated, rattling and washing wrung rinds and rinds. "Indira Gandhi, Indira Gandhi" lends an inspirational wait to the ironing. "Margaret Thatcher, Margaret Thatcher" waits the day on a dark night, perhaps, but not even then so much since that "hot chocolate, drinking chocolate" ad on television.

Yet Margaret Thatcher's the one who is supposed to inspire us. She's the most famous of Oxford's famous women because she's Prime Minister—though she's not even Oxford's first ever woman prime minister. Her inspirational access to the state is that she's a successful politician.

Which is sinister, because no one in his right mind would think of describing Clement Attlee or Lord Home of Harold Wilson as Oxford University's most famous male graduate. With all respect, no one would insult men so by holding up a politician as any kind of honourable example.

After all, what are the credentials for a successful politician? (A question, as easy as pi, anyone stilling Oxford's entrance examinations.) Manipulative, self-seeking, exploitive, equivocal, ingratiating, bullying, over-emotional, vain-glorious, cunning, conniving, biased, dissembling, irrational, voracious, treacherous, seducing, greedy, powerful, hungry, ambitious.

And this is apparently a fair enough description for Oxford's most famous woman graduate, though it would never qualify a man for the honor. Brilliant, original, analytical, imaginative, rational, balanced, tolerant, passionate, intelligent, energetic, brave, dedicated—all

Anybody I think having degrees should not be allowed to help create and become redundant.

This would be included in a definition of Oxford University's most famous son, and so, by definition, whatever he might be, he could not be a successful politician.

All this is insulting enough to women in itself, but worse still these brain-washed, drunken, lecherous, often maladjusted, down judges, Thatcher on quite different grounds than they did other ex-prime-ministerial, honorary fellows. They never turned a hair at so honouring one man who recently said publicly that in sending thousands of Cossacks to certain death in Russia after the 1939-45 war, he was only following orders ("Mammon").

Fit company, indeed, for Oxford University's most famous woman, Mrs Thatcher was not offending those honourable dons' principles, only their purse. Hell hath no fury, though, and a woman scorned could be a budget halver.

Barbican Edward G... LSO/Ab...

## Naked ape

### FARNHAM CONSERVATIVE CLUB

We are returning herewith your Application Form which regrettably is unacceptable because both proposer and seconded must be full (male) members of the Club.

(C. Selliek, London SW11)

IT IS not, perhaps, a book to make the children sit comfortably, nor, even these days, one which you might wish wives and/or servants to read. Financial Times on Jonathan Miller's *The Facts of Life* (Mrs P. Murphy, Blackburn).

\*\*\*\*\*

Tools needed are a small can of garden secateurs, a penknife and some sandpaper. Your Daddy (or maybe a brother) will be needed to help you to cut off the piece of wood, or branch and helps you to sand, and also to use the secateurs.

The Brownie. (Julie Hailstone, Swindon).

\*\*\*\*\*

"They're not just women either: they include doctors, dons and judges." Hunter Davies on Radio 4 referring to Gertrude Heyer readers. (Andrew Averill, Dorset).

\*\*\*\*\*

The first thrill of adultery is entering the house. Everything there has been paid for by the other man. John Updike in *The Observer* (Sean Rowland, Clapham, London SW4).

\*\*\*\*\*

My own practice in advising under-16 year-olds will remain unchanged. I will continue to counsel and advise them, if they wish it, about their sexual and emotional lives. I strongly believe that such young girls need someone with whom they can confide and I think that the best person to fulfil that position is a parent. That is what I would wish, and what I would advise and encourage.

## John White thought he knew his daughter and his doctor. But then came the day when he wasn't so sure 'Suddenly she's grown up. She's 15 and on the pill'

QUITE suddenly, overnight it seems, my little girl has grown up. Hadn't I raised her single-handed? Hadn't I pegged out rows of knickers and ironed the pleats in her skirts? I loved my little daughter with her dark, pleading eyes—she was so helplessly dependent on me. Anyday, could I know she has grown up, because she is fifteen and "on the pill." The bizarre thing is: I found out by accident, I'm not supposed to know.

My wife stumbled across them whilst picking up the dirty clothes which my daughter had forgotten to fetch out of her bedroom. Her reaction as a step-mother and a mother was quite uncomplicated. She was shocked, she would "go mad," she would see the doctor as soon as possible and demand an explanation.

If the purpose was contraception, did he assume the role of a responsible parent? Did he discuss with her the possible consequences of promiscuity—the fear of cervical cancer, on the one hand, the danger of being labelled the "village bike" on

couldn't help raising a smile at this little conspiracy. I was unhappy about it and really didn't know what to do for the best.

My wife suggested (and had to explain why) they could have been prescribed for reasons other than contraception. Nevertheless, the element of doubt begged the question. What advice had Kate asked for and what advice had she received? The questions rose like smoke signals in a dead world. Did the doctor ask if she had consulted me? Did he mention any of the medical controversies concerning the pill? Did he check her blood pressure and enquire into her family history? Did he make an effort to monitor her "treatment" or does she simply ring up for a repeat prescription?

If the purpose was contraception, did he assume the role of a responsible parent? Did he discuss with her the possible consequences of promiscuity—the fear of cervical cancer, on the one hand, the danger of being labelled the "village bike" on

the other? Or was his concern to help avoid an "unwanted" baby so overwhelming that the consultation was perfunctory and based on the assumption that her father would take a conventional view of teenage pregnancy? Perhaps he thought the interests of the child should remain pivotal in his judgments, but what had happened to my interest in her welfare?

Such things passed through my mind and now I can hear the hooves of disapproval pounding towards me from the horizon. After all, I had been aware for some time that my daughter must have engaged in some kind of sexual activity. I didn't know how much or how far, and, if the truth be told, I didn't really want to know too much. Partly I had felt it was none of my business, partly I was jealous of her sex life, and partly I was afraid of the problems it presented. In my own cryptic fashion, I had tried to warn her of the dangers of promiscuity, but even then I hadn't made the assumption that she was having sexual intercourse with every boyfriend.

In any case, if I had adopted an attitude of casual frankness in the discussion of sex, my daughter would have responded with painful embarrassment at the worst or told me to "get lost" at the best. I remembered how I had felt at thirteen when my father took me on one side and told me he had noticed green rings round my eyes and this was clear evidence of excessive masturbation! I was mortified.

A friend of mine, a single mother, used to boast how her teenage daughter would give her a candid, blow by blow account of her gradual discovery of sex—it was difficult to say who enjoyed the greater thrill. I find this microscopic attention to detail breaches my sense of what should remain private. And my daughter's sex life should remain private to her. I don't want to nose round her bedroom, I don't want to read her diary, I don't want to be checking up week by week to see if she's lost her virginity or had sex with her latest boyfriend.

It's the money that counts. IF I were a starving Ethiopian (Pog's cartoon January 28 and Jeremy Seabrook's article January 21) it would be a matter of deepest indifference to me whether the food donor felt a subsequent warm glow of satisfaction or

not. Puritanical scruples about motives are surely irrelevant: the important thing is that money or food is actually given. C. P. R. Dubois, Cookham, Berks.

SHE'S DOING A SPONSORED CLIMB OF THE GRAM MOUNTAIN FOR ETHIOPIA. YOU IN FOR A QUIP?

WELDON - WORKING IN THE SERVICE OF NATURAL MEDICINE

## To help you relax at night after the stress and strain of a difficult day.

Avena Sativa Comp. - a natural herbal medicine

Non-habit forming • No unpleasant side effects • No daytime drowsiness • Suitable for children • Can be used during the day. From health stores, chemists or Weldon direct. FREE information on homeopathic and natural medicine from: Dept. (G.1), Weldon (UK) Ltd., Holmer Road, Holmer, Derbyshire DE7 5DR. Tel: (0432) 309519.

CUBES from £6 Design Centre selected storage: Cubes to wardrobes, shelving to trollies—ideal for home, business. Mail-order catalogue (or visit us) CubesStore 55 Pembroke Rd W8 0T-004 6010 (also Silk & Notta)







## The black hole in the budget

When President Reagan, on his second inauguration, returned to the theme that federal budget deficits should be made unconstitutional, one man who should have shuffled his feet was the Secretary of Defence, Mr Weinberger. The federal deficit in the current year is \$222 billion. In the budget sent to Congress yesterday it is reduced for 1986 to \$180 billion, but it is still accounted for in large part by the heavy weight of defence spending, which is now projected to rise by 10 per cent, or \$29 billion. But the other man to whom the idea should have been embarrassing is the President himself. He presides over the highest deficit in American history. When Congress, as it soon will start trimming the President's estimates, it will be found that much of the defence spending relates to weapons ordered in Mr Reagan's first and second years, when the only apparent constraint was the manufacturers' ability to absorb the contracts. Mr Reagan maintains that the record growth of the defence budget has brought the Russians back to Geneva, and there must be some truth in that. But what is happening in the United States uncomfortably reflects what has happened for so long in the Soviet Union: if defence takes more than a reasonable share then other sectors suffer. The list of those about to experience real cuts in income includes students, ex-Servicemen, farmers, local government agencies, and small businesses.

Two specific projects which the Senate will find controversial are the purchase of 48 more MX missiles and increased research into the Strategic Defence Initiative (Star Wars). Seen against a total of \$313 billion for defence the two allocations (\$5.2 and \$3.7 billion respectively) can no doubt be made to seem bearable. But either the SDI is a realistic proposition or it is not. If it is, the money spent on the MX would be better spent as an interim measure on the mobile Midgetman missile. And if, as most independent strategists agree, it is not realistic, that is not a disadvantage that can be overcome by further research because the project is conceptually false in the first place.

This is a potential area of disagreement

with Western Europe against which the US will have to guard in its talks with the Soviet Union. Americans may be tempted to believe in the possibility of a dome covering their country which would render it impregnable. It would then, sooner or later, be matched by a similar dome over the Soviet Union. What thereafter becomes of the British and French nuclear deterrents? The two countries will remain vulnerable (to adopt for argument's sake the present orthodoxy, which may well be correct) but they will lose the means of retaliation. President Reagan used his inaugural to make a powerful plea on behalf of the SDI, on the grounds that mutual assured destruction was an immoral doctrine which threatened the lives of millions of innocent civilians. So it is, no doubt, but it is the doctrine on which Britain and France both rely and will continue to rely when their delivery systems are expanded. Is it possible to run an alliance harmoniously when its component countries adopt contrary strategic doctrines?

White House sources were saying at the weekend that the Administration was not irrevocably committed to the SDI and that there would be no need for it if the Russians would accept large cuts in their land-based missiles. It is highly questionable whether the Russians will accept cuts of a size which the US would regard as a satisfactory guarantee against a first strike. One would like to avoid prejudgments about the course of events at Geneva, but the SDI is beginning to acquire a momentum which could in future years put it outside legislators' control. If that happens, and the Soviet Union follows suit, it is difficult to see how Europe, for the defence of which NATO was conceived, is going to benefit.

## Less talking, more thinking

Never mind the analytic exchanges with the likes of Walden, Jay or Dimbleby. The framework for the national debate is apparently defined on steam radio. Mr Arthur Scargill set the scene for yesterday's Commons debate when he told the Today team: "We are not being parties to an agreement which accepts the closure of pits on economic grounds." His confirmation—if such it is—that the miners are still not prepared to discuss the central issue in

their eleven month long dispute must have been music to the ears of Conservative ministers, preparing for that Labour-induced, Westminster occasion. For a week the National Coal Board and ministers had aired their suspicions of the NUM offer to negotiate "without preconditions." Now, bang on cue, along comes Arthur to demonstrate to the nation, over the corn flakes and toast, that he still has a thumping great precondition.

Mr Stan Orme, Labour's spokesman, yesterday made the best of the hand which Mr Scargill had dealt him, in particular the considerable efforts he had put into the search for what he described as "an acceptable, negotiated settlement." He was good, too, with the mood music; the sense of utter helplessness in mining communities which already have long term unemployment running at around 20 per cent. And he was good on the gut feeling that no union will willingly sign away its bargaining rights in advance of negotiations and right to stress that the mass of the strikers are still in no mood to be forced back "on their knees." The figures bear him out: more than a trickle but still a sight less than a flood.

On the hard realities Mr Orme, and Labour generally, had their problems — and they centred, inevitably, on uneconomic pits. Mr Peter Walker, the Energy Secretary, brandished Labour's 1977 Coal Industry Act with its reference to "the elimination of uneconomic colliery capacity" and to Mr Neil Kinnock's passing reference last week to the need to include "commercial considerations" in any decision on closures. The theme of Labour's counter-attack (the front bench inspired theme anyway) was that we all know economic factors have been taken into account in the past and will be in the future. Stop attempting to humiliate the union in advance of peace talks. Once you get the whole executive round the table, a realistic solution will emerge. Which may well be true. But it rather undermines the uncompromising public position of Mr Scargill and those on Labour's back benches who still hanker after victory and who refuse to accept the very idea of applying the laws of economics, still less accountability, to single industry, high unemployment, pit communities.

In short, yesterday's debate provided precious few new insights. The skill with which Government and management has handled the dispute remains open to question. So, it should be said, does the mean-

ing Mr Scargill attaches to the phrase "without preconditions." Meanwhile, the question of an amnesty for strikers with more trivial convictions remains. So does union protection for those who broke the strike. (Some trade-off possible here?) The industry needs relevant output targets and a focus for investment (which is another way into the "uneconomic" debate). Above all, it needs an orderly return to work. All of which must be predicated upon a negotiated end to the strike. In that, at least, the Opposition had the right of things last night.

## Beyond the open gate

Fourteen and a half years after General Franco foolishly closed them in a counter-productive fit of pique, the iron gates between Gibraltar and the Spanish town of La Línea were permanently reopened at midnight last night. Today Sir Geoffrey Howe and Mr Fernando Moran, the British and Spanish foreign ministers, begin talks in Geneva which for the first time will include the word sovereignty on their agenda. Anyone who believes in civilised regulation of international relations, especially between countries whose list of common interests grows from day to day, can only rejoice at these intimately connected developments which were set in train by the Anglo-Spanish accord in Brussels towards the end of last year.

So far so good. Inevitably, however, there are snags. It is quite clear that the arrival of this moment of truth has provoked widespread unease among the 28,000 inhabitants of the Rock. The colony's Chief Minister, Sir Joshua Hassan, believes there can and should be no change in sovereignty for at least a couple of generations. In a poll for the Weekend World television programme, 94 per cent oppose negotiations with Madrid on sovereignty while only 4 per cent were in favour. Some 10,000 people signed a petition of protest against the Brussels accord organised by Gibraltar's opposition Labour Party. Clearly nothing has changed since the 1967 referendum on the issue in which more than 12,000 voted to stay under the Union flag with just 44 people against.

But whereas there is no perceptible shift in the Anglophile sentiment of Gibraltarians, there have been fundamental

changes elsewhere in the past 18 years. In 1969, the year in which Franco vainly tried to strangle Gibraltar into submission, Britain's last colony on the continent of Europe was given a new constitution containing a guarantee that there would be no change in sovereignty against the wishes of the population. Sir Geoffrey goes to Geneva with this undertaking at the top of his brief, and Mr Moran is on record as recognising that a transfer of sovereignty against the will of the people will not be of advantage to Spain. Since the death of Franco in 1975, Spain has not only returned to Spain democracy but has impressively entrenched itself, but has impressively entrenched itself, Spain is on the brink of joining Britain in the European Community and in a year the Franco restrictions, to say nothing of NATO membership, if Gibraltar is eventually to be returned to Spain, as logic and geography demand, it will be rejoining a nation transformed. Nobody can now argue that this would be a fate worse than death as one could have done in Franco's time. The other important change of recent times, the British willingness to remove the taboo attaching to sovereignty, arises directly from these admirably positive events in Spain in the past decade.

Any Euphoria on the Rock about the Brussels accord has now clearly made way for largely economically based misgivings and the legitimate recollection that democratic Spain took its time about removing the Franco restrictions, to say nothing of Sir Geoffrey's recent role in Hong Kong. Clearly any change in the status of Gibraltar is going to be a slow business. For it to succeed it is the Spaniards who will have to have to convince the people, after nearly 15 years of siege, that they have nothing to lose and something quantifiable to gain. That will take time; and there is evidence that Madrid is in no hurry any more than London. There are, after all, two spectres at the feast of goodwill and reasonableness which we hope will begin in Switzerland today. One is Morocco, which would dearly love Spain to get out of its two enclaves there, and the other is Argentina with its comparable appetite for the Falklands. Sir Geoffrey was right to agree to talk about sovereignty, and the only honest way of fulfilling such a promise, whatever the reservation among Gibraltarians, is to treat it as an open question. Where there is a real will to succeed, nothing is immutable — not even the quirky Anglophilia of Her Majesty's most loyal subjects at the gate of the Mediterranean.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## How idealism can build a better economic model for coal

Sir, — Dr Martin Newby's letter (January 31) about what is meant by an economic pit and the need to conserve coal resources is an important contribution to the current simplistic discussion of the coal strike.

He rightly argues that as a general principle changes in the exchange rates, especially the hardening of the dollar against the pound, must influence any assessment of what is likely to make our own coal competitive. It must also be remembered, though, that the pound has not fallen markedly against the currencies from which we import coal such as Australia and Poland.

But the whole question of what is an economic pit now in the future is a complicated one, with dimensions extending far beyond the exchange rate. The current policy of the NCB to reduce extraction costs by concentrating on the thicker, more easily worked coal seams comes from an obvious commercial desire to reduce overheads per tonne in a fiercely competitive market.

Whether we as a nation wish to allow this run-down in our indigenous industry so that what remains may better compete with such imports, opens up the social question of damage to communities, with all its economic ramifications.

The sudden collapse of coal mining as the main source of employment in communities heavily dependent on it, puts at risk not just the social fabric of those communities, but much secondary service employment; and if, as the NCB suggests, miners are moved away, the damage may be irreparable. In such circumstances, it is not self-evident that community costs involved in closures do not exceed the savings to the NCB, at least in the short term.

But such a rundown also raises the question of the level of subsidy which we may wish to make to the various sections of the energy-supply industry. It is not legitimate to label pits as economic or uneconomic as if a free energy market

existed, when some of the energy-supply industries — including coal and more particularly nuclear energy — are being subsidised, and their relative costs reflect so strongly the pricing policies adopted by the Central Electricity Generating Board.

Whether a British pit can compete economically with other sources of energy or with foreign imports of coal, has less to do with free market forces than one might think, and a lot to do with political choices.

If the choice is made to close substantial numbers of pits now, the coal remaining in the pits will be irretrievably lost, as Dr Newby seems to imply. Technology does not stand still, and it appears more likely that the more difficult seams may ultimately be worked by new, automated, remote-controlled systems.

Whatever the outcome of the present strike, all the evidence to be found in the current technical journals points to new methods of winning coal in the next ten

years involving substantially less manpower. This is not just bad news for the NUM. Any reduction in manpower in the mines will have to be managed with the utmost care, and reflect broad national and regional interests.

Successive Conservative governments have progressively moved the coal industry away from those idealistic responsibilities to employees and consumers spelled out in the 1947 Coal Nationalisation Act, towards a mainly consumerist state of affairs. It may well be that, from the national point of view, the idealistic model is actually better business. — (Dr) John Blunden, 4 Blandford Avenue, Oxford.

Sir, — I believe I am right in saying that I am the last person in the country to have formulated a definitive opinion about the miners' strike. For the benefit of all those bigoted, prejudiced, and generally ill-informed ignoramus who have jumped the gun and bored

us with their views for 11 months, it is as follows: — Mr Arthur Scargill is a communist; Mr Ian MacGregor is as dim-witted a head of industry as you could wish to find; Mrs Margaret Thatcher heads the most incompetent administration of my life-time.

And that is why we are all in the mess we are in. Michael De-la-Noy, London W2.

Sir, — We have the wise words of two academics (Letters, January 29 and 31) proclaiming academic arguments about the miners' dispute — and once again, reality is lost.

All the hardship that has been brought about in the miners' lives is not, we are told by Professor Vic Allen, as a result of self-flagellation. Can it really have been anything else? The miners decided to take industrial action on one side. And why should one believe the NUM's economists any more than one should believe the NCB's? Since Professor Allen chooses to cite the evidence

of the former, what about that of the latter?

And here could be an answer for Dr Newby's observation that the public has never been told how a pit is to be judged economic or uneconomic. Indeed it has, with the NCB economists' conclusion that if a tonne of coal costs more than £35 to extract, wastage of money sets in. Not long ago, Peter Jenkins reported in the Guardian that at Hickleton colliery the cost per tonne is £23. Could there possibly be more clarity?

Dr Newby suggests that conservation at any cost should be the keynote rather than economics. Are we to take it then that no line is to be drawn beyond which money matters take over? It seems to be like holding on to every scrap of resource in one's home because it might come in handy one day.

If this is the kind of reality on offer, then God save us from the academics. — Edward Thomas, 21 Jevington Gardens, Eastbourne, E Sussex.

## A marriage of inconvenience too costly for art colleges

Sir, — The accuracy of the remarks in Brian Sedgmore's article (Agenda, January 28) seems to have touched a raw point at County Hall. It has certainly driven Neil Fletcher (Letters, February 2) to thumb his nose at the County Hall's Who in an attempt to find a convincing argument, with which to defend the discredited proposals for merging art colleges into a new London Institute.

His description of Mr Sedgmore's article as "wildly inaccurate and uninformative" could more pertinently be applied to the steering group's proposal, whose many assertions are "silly or merely wrong": in particular, that it is widely supported by the art community. Mr Fletcher attended a recent meeting at County Hall at which the proposal was universally condemned by staff and student representatives from all the colleges concerned; and profound unease was expressed even by members of the steering group itself.

As chairman of the steering group he obviously has to be seen to support it; he is also the chairman of the Further and Higher Education Sub-committee which will decide whether to implement the proposal — so perhaps his backing counts twice.

It may be that some members of the National Advisory Body are in favour. Mr Paul Temple of ICA has informed academic staff that a "private deal" has been struck between NAB and ICA, but it seems curious that a Labour-dominated ICA should be in a secret with a body set up by a Conservative Government to cut higher education — particularly the art and design sector which Mr Fletcher is trying to convince us is protecting.

When will Mr Fletcher tell us who, apart from himself, supports the proposal to amalgamate the London Schools of Art and Design and the Colleges of Furniture, Fashion, Printing and Distributive Trades into one cumbersome, expensive, and administratively top-heavy institute. — Yours sincerely, Stan Davies, London SE4.

Sir, — Any discussion of mergers of art and design colleges is worrying for the cause of the creative process. The attempted fusion of the individual atmospheres of all these colleges to form the London Institute must have a negative effect on the

main purpose of creative education, whatever success it has from the point of view of administration. The vitality of British art gains from the independent endeavours of all art schools and their staff, helped by the refreshingly different viewpoints of art lecturers.

London is an inspiring city for artists and designers, and our students should be given the broadest possible range of creative environments in which to develop. The merging of art schools on such subjects as final-year business/survival advice for students, how to persuade the art establishment to give more help and encouragement to art students, and shared use of temporary technology, but very definitely not to total mergers and all the conformity and suppression of individuality likely to go with them.

The London Institute plan could be seen as an indication that this country is finally beginning to appreciate the value of its creative people, but government and bureaucracy should understand that most art is created in a climate of freedom and sensitivity by the kind of guided freedom which it already receives from our apparently eccentric art and design school system, rather than domination and direction thinking solely in terms of economics and efficiency. — Yours, Nicholas Treadwell, Womansland, Kent.

Sir, — Brian Sedgmore, MP, claims (Agenda, January 28) that Robin Plummer is unsympathetic to the cause of art and design. Mr Plummer was appointed dean of the faculty of art and design at Brighton Polytechnic in April 1975, and has since played a major role in the development of his faculty. He has had to do this in recent years in a climate of financial stringency; hard management decisions have had to be taken.

Nevertheless, he has argued for, and has gained, good all-round resources, including new technology. The polytechnic can now offer a balanced range of degree and other courses in art and design. Mr Plummer has achieved this success by his dedicated support of art and design education. — Yours, G. R. Hall, Brighton Polytechnic.

## Blame that the powerless don't deserve

Sir, — After the death of two elderly ladies in their own homes (Guardian, January 26) junior police officers have outspokenly criticised Avon Social Services Department.

The British Association of Social Workers believes it is quite extraordinary that a policeman can "condone" a waiting world that in one of the cases "people in social services knew of her plight" and that it was appalling... "she had to end her life in this horrific way." What on earth does this young police officer think social workers do?

In another case, a police officer freely criticised the local social services department for what he judged as its apparent inertia. No mention here that a few days earlier the client had refused five times to allow social workers admission to her home to assist her.

For the BASW, there lies the rub. The policeman made these observations based on their own training, their own value judgments, and, crucially, upon perceptions of what they believe they could or might have done if they had been in the same situation. The fact is,

however, that their powers are those of the policeman, not the social worker.

A disturbing feature of the case is the widespread ignorance, even among co-workers, of the role and powers of social workers and the departments that employ them. The client has rights, including that of blocking entry to social workers; of living in his or her home in circumstances as he or she sees fit; and of dying there, too.

The social worker simply does not have the powers to ride roughshod over those rights. In this instance the necessary powers of removal into a hospital must be exercised by a medical officer through the courts.

The BASW is raising with the chief constable of Avon the implications of these cases and seeking police reaction to joint working with Avon Social Services Department. Our concern for re-examination of Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, will be closely pursued with the Association of County Councils and the various pressure groups representing elderly people. — Yours sincerely,

(Dr) Michael McCarthy, British Association of Social Workers, Birmingham.

## Tradition of devaluing honorary degrees

Sir, — Your Leader "Matters of Degrees" (January 29) reminded me that not all recipients take their honorary doctorate seriously. The composer Handel, for example, upon receiving an honorary doctorate of music from Heidelberg, proceeded to twist the diploma into a dance's cap and then crowned his servant with it, saying "There I make you a Doctor of Music too." Robert Frost accepted honorary doctorates from Oxford and Cambridge in the same year, because he claimed that his previous 38 honorary doctorates' hoods had been sewn together to make a patchwork quilt for his bed and two more hoods were required to complete it.

Needless to say Mark Twain did not take the business at all seriously. It may be recalled that he wrote: "A cablegram arrived from England three weeks ago informing me to come to Oxford to receive an honorary degree. I take the same child-like delight in a new degree that an Indian takes in a fresh scalp, and I take no more pains to conceal my joy than the Indian does.... It pleased me beyond measure when Yale made me a Master of Arts, because I didn't know anything about it.... I rejected again when Missouri University made me



a Doctor of Laws, because it was all clear profit, I not knowing anything about the laws except how to evade them and not get caught. And now at Oxford I am to be made a Doctor of Letters — all clear profit, because what I don't know about letters would make me a multi-millionaire if I could turn it into cash."

It also merits note that at Oxford and Cambridge after a person has acquired their Bachelor's Degree, his Master's Degree can be granted after a period of residence and the payment of prescribed fees. This latter practice prompts one to recall a story from Bernard Levin. "Some years ago," he wrote, "a friend of mine being rather hard up, offered to sell his MA back to Oxford."

He pointed out that he was willing to take only half of what he had paid for it, though it was as good as new, never having been used. He got no reply. — Yours, Lyndon H. Jones, South West London College, London SW 17.

Sir, — "If someone buys you badly, ignore it. Never give them a receipt for it." The advice seems unkind to those strident supporters of Mrs Thatcher who are busily handing out testimonials to the effectiveness of Oxford's snub. Or am I being very naive? Is discrediting her the subtle point of the exercise? Yours sincerely, Michael C. Jones, 67 Warden Avenue, Harrow, Middlesex.

### China and beyond

Any one of P&O's escorted China tours, be it for 8 or 43 days, will offer you an encompassing view of this fascinating — often exceptionally beautiful — country, its people and its lifestyles.

Itineraries can include, amongst others, visits to Hong Kong, Shanghai, Suzhou, Peking, Xian, Chongqing, the Yangtze Gorges, Wuhan, Guilin, Canton and Tibet. Overland routes can include travel from London to Hong Kong via France, Germany, the USSR and Mongolia.

P&O Air Holidays offer you an unrivalled choice.

Write, or ring (01) 283 8080 Ext. 666 (9.30-5) or (01) 623 4035 (evening), for your copy of our brochure.

P&O Air Holidays 29-33 Middlesex Street, London E1 7AA. Please send me your China '85 brochure.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_ Ref. G/CATOL/98

## Miscellany in short

Sir, — I am intrigued to learn from your article, "Soccer's test-tube quads" (January 29) that Britain's first set of test-tube quads have been born to Mickey Walsh, a Republic of Ireland international footballer who plays for Porto in Portugal, and his wife, Christine.

I never thought medical science had progressed so far as to give women such an apparently subsidiary role in child-birth. The wonders of modern science? Or perhaps,

something in the Portuguese sea food? At any rate, let us hope that Mr Walsh's team do not suffer the same relegation as Mrs Walsh. — Yours, Brian Wilson, Nether Edge, Sheffield.

Sir, — NGA: "Nae Guardian again?" W. J. McNeill, Squaghar, Dumfriesshire.

Open Space, Forum letters — pages 10, 15

## A COUNTRY DIARY

CHESHIRE: The low-hung sun was lighting up the plumage of a party of field-farces foraging with redwings among a flock of sheep, so that their heads and rumps looked more blue than grey, and we remembered that blueback is one of the field-farces' local names. As we were watching the birds, we were startled by a series of harsh screams unlike those of any bird we knew. They were being uttered by a

large white creature in a tree at the edge of the pasture, and the binoculars revealed it to be a greater sulphur-crested cockatoo. The greater sulphur-crested is the cockatoo most often seen in captivity and becomes very tame. Like most of its relations, it is a native of Australia and the adjacent islands where it forms large flocks, very destructive to fruit, and always

with a sentinel posted to warn of approaching danger. The first sentence of this Diary made me wonder when sheep first began to be familiar animals in the Cheshire plain. Certainly one seldom saw a flock before the last war, although they were, of course, plentiful in the eastern hills. Today they are so widely kept that one notices them no more than cattle.

L. P. SAMUELS



No money, no security, no prospects: Maureen O'Connor reports on the bleak future for research staff in British universities

## How one road to a good job turned into a dead end

THERE is a research worker at Glasgow University who has had 23 separate contracts over the last two years to enable him to continue his work. He is only casual in a university lecture or tutorial. The vast majority of research staff in universities are now working from year to year, never knowing how long their projects will continue or how long they will be in a job.

One disillusioned physiologist at one of the ancient universities reckons that in the last four and a half years she has spent only 24 productive months on her research. The rest of the time has been gobbled up in the increasingly desperate hunt for grants.

What used to be a clear and recognised route into a permanent academic career as a university lecturer or tutor, member of staff in a research institute has become a highly insecure dead end. University departments are no longer recruiting staff, apart from the few who are appointed as "new blood" appointments. The Government allowed the UGC to allocate over the three years 1984-6. And research units, themselves being squeezed by the research council's own internal cutbacks, are also moving away from permanent appointments towards the employment of more contract staff.

As a result young researchers usually already holding or working towards postgraduate qualifications are trapped on what used to be the bottom rung of the academic ladder. At the same time, because academic staff are carrying an extra teaching load, more of the universities' basic research burden is falling on their shoulders — so long as they personally can get hold of the money to support it.

Statistically the effect of the UGC cuts, which have reduced the amount of research done by tenured staff in the universities, has been dramatic. The number of contract research staff generally funded by the research councils, industry or charitable bodies, has doubled since 1972 to stand at 10,771 in 1983. The numbers, says the Association of Uni-

versity Teachers, are still rising. This might not matter if the graded salary structure for contract research staff were being used to provide a career structure parallel to that offered to permanent staff.

But the universities' own figures reveal that that is not happening. Most research staff are concentrated in the lowest two salary bands, one of which is intended only to act as a training grade for the first year or two of work. In practice, significant numbers of experienced researchers in mid-career are still being paid on the lower salary grades: in 1983, 3,126 of them over the age of 30.

They work, according to the AUT which is campaigning to improve their lot, in unprecedented "conditions of insecurity. In a detailed study of contract research staff at Durham University, the local AUT found that half of them had been unemployed between periods of contract work — mainly at the same university; a majority had been required to waive their right to redundancy pay; and that most new contracts were offered only a very short time before the old one expired. It is not unusual for research assistants to take salary cuts so as to allow the cash to last that little bit longer.

In addition many research assistants bitterly resent their ambiguous status within the system. Grants may have to be applied for through a tenured member of staff, even though the assistant will do all the work. Time spent on teaching and administration is unrecognised and sometimes unpaid.

In petty ways the very right of research staff to exist within the university system — although in some universities they now make up a quarter of the staff — is undermined. The AUT quotes the case of the university registrar who refused to pass on research staff's mail except through the medium of a staff member. Morale is, as a result, understandably low.

The immediate consequence is that some post-graduate students who five or ten years ago would have gone into university research will no longer contemplate an

academic career, even if the initial research openings are there. In many cases they are not.

According to Professor Derek Colley of Birmingham University there are no jobs in the universities for brilliant young physicists, and not much scope in the subject even abroad. "Most of those who have done a Ph.D. and a couple of years' contract research then leave the subject. They go into computing or peripheral jobs."

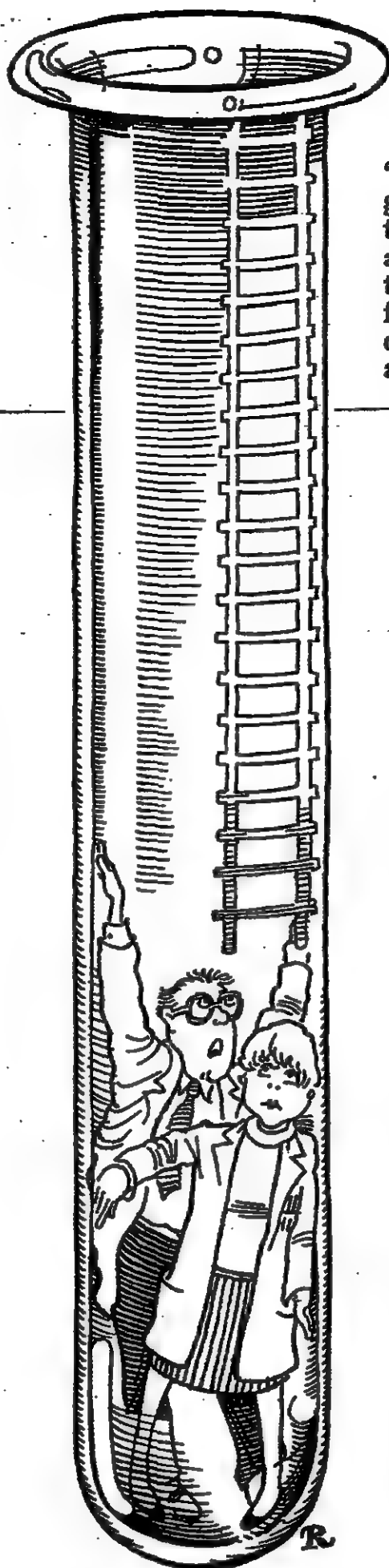
Some, of course, go abroad. There is not much evidence of a massive brain drain because some other countries are also in economic difficulties. But senior academics report that some of their high fliers in the most marketable subjects like biotechnology and information technology are being tempted away to the US, Germany and Switzerland.

If they do still hope for an academic career in research and teaching, then they may have to be very patient indeed. "Research assistants are literally waiting for dead men's shoes," one researcher in biological sciences at Oxford said. "In my department, the last two lectureships which came vacant through retirement were frozen. My funding from a charitable trust is coming to an end and after that I do not know what I shall do."

According to John McInnes, who has been surveying research assistants' problems at Glasgow University, some promising researchers are lost because the system has not yet adjusted to the fact that academic posts are no longer readily available. "The Medical Research Council restricts grants to individual research assistants to six years, on the assumption that in that time they should have proved themselves and found a permanent job. In the present circumstances that is just nonsensical."

The second long-term consequence of the present approach to university research is that the quality of what is produced is liable to be affected by low morale and by the sheer amount of time which has to be spent on raising funds.

John McInnes says that keeping a functioning



'The constant anxiety over grants, and the time taken up in putting in applications months before the current work is finished, makes planning coherent research almost impossible'

research team together has become a lottery. "The constant anxiety over grants, and the time taken up in putting in applications months before the current work is finished, makes planning coherent research almost impossible."

Nor is an increasing reliance on grants from industry and commerce regarded as an unmitigated benefit by research workers. For one thing, industry's interests are generally short-term and applied, while a university may be more interested in — and impressed by — long-term fundamental research. Second, according to John Akker of the AUT, all sorts of conflicts can arise. Academic researchers rely for promotion on their ability to publish freely and may find their industrial sponsors wish to keep results confidential. They may even find themselves working in a research unit funded by competing industrial sponsors. Nor is there any very clear legal guidance on who owns what when an invention or development emerges from sponsored research which has commercial applications.

Some of the universities, in the face of AUT pressure, are beginning to improve the conditions of service of their research assistants. But their basic difficulties — their inability to fund research projects in the medium or long term, or to offer post-graduate much prospect of a career in research and teaching — remain.

While they are reconsidering the immediate issue of conditions of service, the AUT reports a new refinement in insecurity. One charitable funding body has proposed that post-graduate research fellows should be classified as self-employed. That way no supernumerary will have to be paid, and the researchers will have no contract of employment. Needless to say, that little wheeze is being fought every inch of the way.

## Learning the art of learning



### CAREERS

THERE is always one area in a school which is everybody's business and therefore nobody's. It could be a stock cupboard or the staff room noticeboard. It never involves the curriculum. CSE pupils, for example, are very often required to submit projects and, while some schools issue booklets containing generally agreed advice on what is required, it is more commonly left to subject specialists to lay down their own guidelines. These may be contradictory and confusing, or even non-existent.

Much the same is true about study skills. It is tempting to assume that because the students are reasonably bright and able, they have automatically mastered the arts of private study and revision. There are plenty of tutors in higher education who would be eager to disillusion any one who believes this. Research, chiefly in the USA and Australia, has shown that programmes designed to inculcate and develop the appropriate skills pay dividends in terms of academic success and that they should start long before the examinations are imminent.

In many schools in this country it is the careers teachers who have taken the lesson to heart: a lot of them include study skill teaching in one or more modules of their careers and guidance packages. It is logical enough. At least it makes sure that the job is done by one teacher or group of teachers, is given this specific responsibility, it also fits well into that aspect of their work usually called life skills.

The capacity for individual learning isn't only needed in school. It will be required in higher and further education, YTS and other training schemes, and programmes of adult retraining.

Most of what follows comes from study guides produced in two Oxfordshire comprehensive schools. The writers have been influenced by the work of Douglas Handra, of the department of education at Swansea University, who is acknowledged to be a leading trainer of counsellors.

The development of good study habits, the writers

maintain, requires attention to four essential skills: reading techniques, note taking, question answering, and the organisation of the students time and place of work. All can be taught and practised.

Reading skills, the American research revealed, have more relevance to educational attainment than almost anything else. Speed is important, as is the ability to skim intelligently and to be able to select the material which has to be remembered. One writer recommends the use of the coloured highlighter pen — "a quiet revolution in one area of study skills — note-taking from the 'printed word' which is fine if, of course, you own the book."

Another suggests that anyone who has to memorise long lists such as vocabulary or chemical formulae could recite them into a cassette recorder and play it back from time to time.

Some kinds of rote revision are best done working with a friend. "Try writing down all you know about a specific point, then check your written answer with your friend's and then both of you consult the text book." The same writer advocates the preparation of one's own revision aids. "Buy a pack of file cards (a pack of a hundred of five by three will cost about 80p). On one side of each write a question and summarise the answers to it on the other."

The idea is to build up a library of facts tailored to meet the course needs which can also be the basis of a series of continually-enlarging quiz programmes which can be used to test oneself or others.

Notes should be read through again within 24 hours of taking them; after that they should be scanned after periods of three days, ten days, and then every month or two to keep them fresh in the mind. The writers drum in the value of good presentation: "Remember that neatness and tidiness will have you many panics before the examinations."

It would be wrong, though, to give the impression that good study habits are mere tricks of the trade; they have to suit the individual. The inculcation of a critical yet confident self awareness is very much part of the careers teachers' brief. The person who studies best is the one who is aiming at reasonable targets, knows why he or she is doing so and has thought out how, where and when he or she works best. They have to believe, too, that it is worthwhile giving up leisure activities to do it well. Unmotivated study leads nowhere.

Written by Jack Cross with information supplied by Alan Vincent of the National Association for Careers and Guidance Teachers.

Most schools have abandoned the set dinner and opted for the cost-effective cafeteria. Children are now free to choose — and they mostly choose chips. Rick Rogers examines the results of a national survey into the eating habits of the nation's pupils

## A free burger is not a square meal

CHILDREN entitled to free school meals are unable to get a proper lunch because local education authorities now give them too small an allowance. Most have to make do with a snack or a single-course meal — or pay for extra food. The free school meal is becoming a thing of the past.

A survey of secondary school cash caterers shows that at least two-thirds of LEAs do not give free meals a fair deal. Probably the meanest authority is Hereford and Worcester which allows a child to have only a free first course, pudding and a drink have to be paid for. The LEA comments: "Most children seem satisfied with a salad, or a beefburger, or sausage, egg and chips."

The survey was carried out at the end of last term and looked at 45 of the 60 LEAs in England with, according to official statistics, more than 90 per cent of their provision on a cafeteria basis. It found wide variations between authorities in the prices charged for individual items with children having to pay more for a full lunch in a cafeteria than they would in a traditional school dining centre.

The survey average for a cash cafeteria free meal allowance, in theory the price of a square meal, was 94p. In the traditional dining centre, the average price of a meal in 1983-4 was 50p.

Analysing the price lists of the 45 LEAs, no free meal allowance would enable a child to get a drink with a meal. Many children would have difficulty making up a proper two-course meal. Their choice is extremely limited and they frequently have to decide between a proper first course — say meat and two veg — or a nourishing pudding.

Taking examples of meals such as the popular chips, sausage, beefburger and a veggie, or a healthy meal of a salad, jacket potato, fruit juice or sweet, the free meal allowance would be inadequate in 30 LEAs. Allowances are adrift from the price of a square meal by up to 18 per cent.

For example, three years ago the Child Poverty Action Group criticised Lincolnshire for giving free meal children too little to spend. Then the allowance was 50p and CPAG reckoned 85p was the amount

needed. Last term the allowance was still only 61p.

DES officials say it is very difficult to generalise about school meals since LEAs can now do what they like — although the DES also claims that most LEAs are fairly careful.

One official commented that the North-east has a better pattern of provision: "They have a social conscience up there."

This is, however, the first detailed look at school cash caterers since their rapid growth following the 1980 Education Act. Today more than 85 per cent of all secondary school meals are in cash cateries. The 1980 Act enables LEAs to provide any service they like and to charge what they care to. It also allows them to fix their own free meals policy, subject to the single requirement to provide a meal to children from families on family income or supplementary benefit.

For local authorities, cash cateries offer obvious benefits of lower capital spending and less wasted food as the catering services gear their menus to what children will buy. They have also slowed, and in some cases reversed, the steady decline in school meals take-up by pupils. The problem is that, as currently operated, many give children a raw deal in terms of price and nutritional value.

Chips, for example, can vary in price from 12p to 30p; jacket potatoes from 8p to 25p; beefburgers from 12p to 35p; a portion of vegetables, including baked beans, from 5p to 18p; yogurt from 10p to 20p. In some cases portion size varies too, but this does not account for such huge price differences.

Prices and the free meal allowance depend largely on how far an LEA is prepared to subsidise the service as a whole and poor families in particular. For example, Richmond subsidises by 14 per cent, Shropshire by 19 per cent, Coventry by 30 per cent, and the LEA by 73 per cent. In general the less an LEA subsidises, the further adrift the free meal allowance.

In addition, the National Association of School Meals Organisers (NASMO) points out that the definition of a meal is no longer uniform across the LEAs. It can mean

just soup and a roll, or a sandwich.

Whatever the meals provided, most LEAs expect the service to cover at least all food and labour costs. A few aim to make a profit. One that does is Mersey's recently privatised service. But it has done so via price rises of up to 60 per cent in less than a year, with the cost of a proper meal outstripping the free meal allowance of 66p. Around a dozen other LEAs have investigated privatisation, but catering companies, finding no way reasonably to make a profit, have backed out.

Some LEAs argue that the less you subsidise school meals, the more money that can be put into the classroom. By pulling cash out of its meals service, says Hereford and Worcester, it will be buying 175 new teachers.

Several authorities, though, have acknowledged the inadequacy of the free meal allowance. Wiltshire's school catering officer has just persuaded the council to raise the value of the allowance progressively over the next two terms. He said that children just couldn't get a decent meal at the old price.

Berkshire has carried out an exercise to see how much a free meal child actually had. The LEA found that for four days out of 10 the allowance would not have been enough for a proper meal.

Leicestershire no longer sets a specific value on the allowance. A child can take any main course and a sweet course. Dudley admits it is difficult for children to manage on the allowance but maintains "they can get a meal but not with chips."

There were also complaints that some LEAs insist that a free meal child has a specified dish of the day with no choice. No LEA would own up to such practice.

However, as one Hampshire official pointed out, given the size of some allowances, children are often forced to opt for the fish of the day, in consequence, free meal children are readily identifiable as the only ones eating the set meal. The advantage, countered another LEA, is that the child at least gets a meal of sorts.

Certainly the anonymity of the free meal child has all but gone. Most LEAs give such children tokens, tickets or

conspicuously exchangeable at the cafeteria till. Some leave it to the school to devise the most unobtrusive method.

Some schools said their cashiers often know free mealers by sight or give out pretend-change. One of the best methods is used by Shropshire where every child, whether paying or not, is issued with a credit card to show at the till.

Some LEAs argued that the stigma of free meals no longer exists. At least two LEAs claimed that many children openly boast of not having to pay; another that free meal tokens are swapped for cash with other children.

Coventry gave another reason. "We don't think it is an issue anymore because almost as many children take free meals as don't." And a Dudley official said: "Some of our schools now have almost all their children on free meals."

Nationally, more than a million children now have free meals — one child in six attending school and a third in all those taking school meals.

Catering officers are also concerned at the decline in the nutritional value of the food eaten by children in cash cateries. Children choose what to eat, and that means, says NASMO, that school catering services cannot introduce such a variety of food. What is now on offer is usually of the fast-food type.

Several LEAs have introduced wholefood or health food counters. But tighter budgets, the extra cost of providing for minority tastes, and most children's preference for fast food mean that such experiments are meeting little success. It is seen as an uphill educational struggle in the face of society's and schools' general behaviour.

One catering officer was firm on where at least part of the blame lay: "I've seen RMIs on school visits with their plates piled high with unhealthy food."

With the Government about to cut further the LEAs' school meals allocation from April, experiments will get scarcer. According to NASMO: "There will be more pre-prepared food; the craft of cooking will go." Of more immediate concern, the chances of disadvantaged children getting a proper meal will just get worse.

## NOW MICROVITEC PUTS YOU IN TOUCH

The Touchtech 501 eliminates the need to use the conventional keyboard and opens up the world of computers to everyone — a truly major breakthrough.

Touchtech 501 is an intelligent device with its own on-board computer. Based on the latest infra-red scanning techniques, it permits unique and direct interaction with the computer's monitor screen!

ALL YOU DO IS TOUCH THE SCREEN! TOUCHTECH DOES THE REST!

Touchtech 501 has been purpose designed to operate in conjunction with Microvitec's immensely successful metal cabinet colour monitors, and the BBC computer. Not only do the units harmonise in design and colour, Touchtech 501's supports raise the monitor to the ideal angle for touch screen operation.

Although providing touch screen facilities at a fraction of the cost normally associated with this type of advanced technology, Touchtech 501 is an intelligent device in its own right, giving four point modes and four continuous modes, providing the imaginative programmer with unlimited design possibilities.

Touchtech 501 is designed to plug into the BBC B microcomputer and will be compatible with a wide range of other popular makes, including RAML, 4802, Nimbus, Spectrum (with interface 1) etc.

THE TOUCHTECH 501 COMES COMPLETE WITH OPERATOR'S MANUAL AND A FREE DEMONSTRATION DISK CONTAINING NINE STARTER PROGRAMS. PLUS PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT SOFTWARE.

For full details and colour brochure contact:

**MICROVITEC touchtech 501**

Microvitec PLC, Futures Way, Rolling Road, Bradford, West Yorkshire BD4 7TL. Tel: (0274) 390011/172500. Telex: 51777

\*This equipment has been developed by Microvitec PLC in collaboration with the Microelectronics Education Programme.





## Hiccough at UCCA

GOT the feeling that university decisions on candidates have been coming from Cheltenham more slowly than usual since last August? You're right. UCCA's new American Honeywell computer is having trouble 'talking' to universities, and so in getting their decisions.

Candidates should not panic, though. There has been no actual breakdown. Not that many applications have been involved; not all universities use on-line communications and only some that do are affected. The worst that seems to have happened is that half of one batch of decisions from one university vanished on its way down the telephone lines and had to be regenerated.

Problems started as soon as the Honeywell went operational for 1984 confirmation and clearing. It has to communicate with different computers in individual universities. Worst affected have been some of the 10 using the Vectorgraphic system and ICL/DS software, with communications breaking down regularly. But universities with mainframe Hewlett-Packards communicating in real-time have also had

trouble. One admissions office estimates that as a result they have processed 11 per cent fewer decisions than this time last year - which could have delayed CAP (Continuing Application Procedure), but UCCA says not.

Causes? Too many input/output errors during transmission make the Honeywell disconnect automatically. There may be a distance-dependent timing fault. It could be the protocol (communication language). UCCA thought the problems were licked in November, but more emerged later. Now they admit it looks like being a long complex investigation.

UCCA's record is outstanding so this should only be a hiccup. Teaching troubles were to be expected: the CP6 is a first for Britain, the old protocol had to be replaced, and there was no space to test-run the Honeywell in parallel with the old UNIVAC. But suffering universities think some of the difficulties could have been anticipated.

## Harmony and artistry

HUNDREDS of children entered UCCA's competition on racial harmony last autumn. So good was the response that some of the best are to be gathered together and published in a book later this year. The competition, organised by the ILEA English Inspectorate - and judged by, among others, television dramatist Bernard Kops and poet George Bernard Shaw - was an attempt to get the children thinking positively about race.

Television actor Lenny Henry (who proudly passed his English test recently) will present prizes for the three winning poems at County Hall tomorrow.

## Black culture on show

THE FACT that black people have been playing an important part in British culture and history for centuries is celebrated in an exhibition

opening today in Central London. The Black Cultural Archives Collection (Cockpit Gallery, 100 Tottenham Court Road, W1P 0LP) offers the possibility of developing a secondary school teaching pack based on the exhibition. There is information on the 135,000 Jamaican people who were recruited to fight in the First World War, and on the many Jamaicans who paid their own passage in order to fight in the Second World War.

The exhibition also gives details of the work of Samuel Coleridge-Taylor (1875-1912), the black musician, born in Holborn, who wrote the Hiawatha Wedding Feast and was considered a genius in his time.

Mr Joel Stewart will be holding a meeting tomorrow at the Cockpit Gallery to discuss development of the educational pack with teachers.

## Always on Saturdays

EVERY Saturday morning during term time, Duxford Primary School, Cambridgeshire, is filled with adults and young children taking part in scripted drama (last term Shakespeare and Dickens), poetry (from doggerel to Wordsworth), acting exercises, mime, and music. Wind, brass and string bands, guitar and recorder groups, symphony and junior orchestras. The Saturday Workshop has over 200 members, 30 of whom act as unpaid tutors. Some are from the village (pop. 2,000 or so); others, including undergraduates and graduates, come in from outside. Eleven years ago this was a small creative drama club, set up by a few enthusiasts to help to develop the confidence and speaking ability of local youngsters.

Now Duxford is a Community School, the Workshop has more space to work in and the trust which runs it is ambitious to expand its twin aims of vitalising community life



New-born lambs catch the attention at Whitlow Hall Farm

## City children learn down on the farm

WINTER lambs are a welcome sight at Whitlow Hall Farm, owned by Sheffield City Council and run by a trust to enable children - especially the handicapped and deprived - to visit a farm regularly. Only four miles from the city centre, at least 300 years old, Whitlow recently won the Countrywide Commission and Country Landowners' Association award (and a weather vane) for 'bringing together town and country in the urban fringe'.

Ian Longden, advisory teacher, is paid by the local education authority to run familiarisation courses for teachers, and to supervise nearly 20,000 school visits a

year - day and residential. Up to 150 pupils pay 50p a night to stay with two teachers in the farm hostel. Whitlow's winning qualities are known to have impressed HMI inspectors who are reviewing environmental education in Sheffield this term. The reasons are obvious. At least three dozen pupils from Hatfield First and Middle School were settling into the hostel before going off on a farm tour groups from Westley Special School and the senior Talbot Special School were lunching in farm buildings - Talbot comes daily to participate in activities from blending strawberries to mucking out cows.

The farm employs a few less able adults under a sheltered industrial scheme, controlled by a farm manager. While a dozen schools enjoy the psychological benefits of sponsoring caddy animals - chickens, goats, rabbits - the focus is on commercial lines.

Livestock includes 140 sheep, cows, pigs, and turkeys. Potatoes are sold to Sheffield school meals service. Two tons of grain have been sent to Ethiopia.

A free newsletter is available from Whitlow Hall Farm Trust, Whitlow Lane, Sheffield S11 9QP (0742 360006).

## £500 a month on holiday

HOLIDAY work does mean work but it could be in another part of the country, or of the world, indeed. The directorate of the National Youth Service (NYS) has a list of jobs with advice on how to present yourself to get them, and on things such as visa requirements. You can earn up to £500 a month among the 20,000 vacancies listed in the UK, up to £275 among the same number listed in forty countries, even

that, they would like to appoint an artist in residence to start up long-awaited art/craft courses. First, though, the trust has to raise the 'seed money' with which to stimulate private funding and sponsorships. The still-picturesque village is surrounded by large high-tech industries; some of their operating facilities are members of the Trust. It is to these firms the trust is looking first.

Inquiries: Duxford Community School, Duxford, Cambridgeshire

£850 among the 50,000 open in US and Canada. It is not all cleaning and washing up. It could be helping to erect and run a camp in France, providing tuition in sports or arts skills on a ranch in America, or, incidentally, in a children's holiday project here. Agriculture, the next leader, is not necessarily hard harvesting it could be driving a tractor.

But add any number of varieties like teaching English as a foreign language in the UK, being underwater photographic models in the Mediterranean; working in many different roles in 'Summer Theaters' in America. Altogether a marvellous dip into what is around, for over-eighths.

Directory of Summer Jobs in Britain, and Directory of Summer Jobs Abroad, each £4.95. Summer Employment Directory of the US, £6.95. At most bookshops, or adding 50p for p and p, from Vacation Work Publications, 9 Park End Street, Oxford, OX1 1LJ.

## Qualifications in paperback

THE NEW, 15th edition, of 'British Qualifications' has just been published at £14.95 for the paperback. It lists all the academic, educational, professional, and technical qualifications, and all the colleges, universities, and polytechnics which run the courses leading to those qualifications, together with course entry requirements. If you want to find all the places running engineering degree courses, or the one place where you can do a B.A. - which is, of course, Bachelor of Acupuncture.

British Qualifications, 15th Edition, Kogan Page, £14.95/£19.95.

## Where parents meet

NEW estates are lonely places for mothers of pre-school children. The Woodside estate in Telford - a

dense housing project in the Shropshire countryside - was no exception, and the Home and School Link Project was set up to provide a meeting place for parents with young children. They could make contact with other parents, and with voluntary agencies, and an informal environment that encouraged mutual support and an escape from isolation. A project of this kind has been developed over its seven years has now been published.

A Port in a Storm (Ed.) is available from Home and School Link, Woodside, Telford, Shropshire TF7 5QW.

## Getting out and about

SUMMER HOLIDAY books could take an unusual turn for anyone dipping into the latest guide to residential short courses published by the National Institute of Adult and Continuing Education. With the accent firmly on activity rather than sitting and listening, the choice includes such rarities as the excavation of iron furnaces, painting on restored china, and the study of flies, midges, and gnats.

There are about 1,600 courses to choose from, ranging from a few days to a week, at between £22 and £150. Venues may be in modern colleges or rambling rectories, country houses, or old mills. Overseas study tours are also available, taking in Egypt, Pompeii, the Danube, and the Great War battlefields. The programme starts in April and concludes at the end of November.

Residential Short Courses summer 1985: 95p from the National Institute of Adult & Continuing Education at 106 de Montfort Street, Leicester.

Contributors: Audrey, Seán, Hilary Macaskill, Aileen Ballin, Lynn, Jack, Ann, Ann, Betty, Judith, John, Michael, Julia Hagedorn, Ursula Sherridge.

**SHEFFIELD**  
AGAINST RATE CAPPING FOR THE RIGHT REASONS.

**ETHNIC MINORITIES/ COMMUNITY CAREERS PROJECT CO-ORDINATOR**

**SO2 £9,945-£10,539 (pay award pending)**

This post is funded for three years by the Home Office under Section 11 of the Local Government Act. The ultimate objective is that the project will, at an appropriate time, be integrated into the Careers Service structure.

Will initially be responsible to the Assistant Principal Careers Officer for a staff of two Community Careers workers, two outreach workers and two administrative support staff. The person appointed will be expected to develop the work of the Careers Service in relation to the council's equal opportunities and anti-racist policies.

The key tasks are to advise the management of the Careers Service on appropriate policies in respect of its work with ethnic minorities; to suggest improvements in careers education and guidance to assist communities to develop their own response to employment and career development; to advise employers and sponsors of schemes on matters related to the recruitment, selection and training of workers from minority ethnic groups.

Applicants for this post should be qualified and experienced Careers Officers but applicants from candidates with other relevant qualifications and experience will however be welcome. All candidates must have the potential to lead a group of workers committed to the eradication of racial disadvantage and discrimination; a thorough knowledge of Afro-Caribbean and/or Asian communities is essential. Applications from members of minority ethnic groups will be particularly welcome.

For further information if required telephone Helen Grimwood or Janet Angel on 0742-735494.

APPLICATION FORMS AND FURTHER DETAILS FROM THE CHIEF EDUCATION OFFICER (REF. ST/PCW), EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, LEOPOLD STREET, SHEFFIELD S1 1PL, TO WHOM COMPLETED FORMS SHOULD BE RETURNED BY 32nd FEBRUARY.

**City of Sheffield**  
An Equal Opportunity Employer

**Posts Overseas**

The following posts are funded under Britain's Aid programme to developing countries:

**BURMA**

Senior Lecturer in English, Department of English, Institute of Education, Rangoon.

Duties: To help train senior assistant teachers of English (pre- and in-service) in TESOL to assist in staff development; to assist with design of syllabus and selection of materials for service English courses and advice on methodology; to assist with ELT tasks carried out by the Burma Educational Research Bureau.

Special Qualifications: Candidates, preferably aged 35-45, should have a degree, postgraduate teaching qualification and an M.A. in Applied Linguistics and five years' TEFL experience overseas including three years in teacher training and preferably in SE Asia.

Salary: £11,583 - £16,158 per annum.

Overseas Allowances: Nil - £1,726 p.a. depending on salary level and marital status.

Reference: 84K41G.

**BHUTAN**

Principal, Kharbandi School, Phuntsholing.

Duties: (Divided in the ratio 60:40 administration to teaching). To be responsible for overall administration of the School; to teach at all levels to improve technical standards of the School; to supervise boarding school duties; to improve existing course and introduce technical

courses; to liaise with local employers and public departments to devise relevant training courses; to supervise workshops; to be responsible for procurement of food and provisions and raw materials for the courses run at the school; to be responsible for administration of the budget for equipment.

Special Qualifications: Candidates, preferably male aged 35-50, must have a degree or equivalent in an engineering subject, a recognised teaching qualification and at least five years' experience at secondary level of technical schools of which at least two should have been overseas. Boarding school experience and a knowledge of the Indian sub-continent are desirable.

Salary: £13,928 - £15,222 per annum plus a residential Head of School allowance of £1,682.

Reference: 84K41G.

**General Qualifications for both posts:** Candidates must be UK citizens with a British educational background.

Benefits: Salary free of UK income tax; free family passages; children's education allowance and holiday visits; free furnished accommodation; out-of-pocket allowance; medical scheme; baggage allowance; paid leave; employer's contribution to a recognised superannuation scheme or an allowance of 11% of salary in lieu.

Contracts: Contracts will be with the British Council for two years initially.

Closing date for applications: 1st March, 1985.

For further details and an application form, please write, quoting the post reference number to: Overseas Educational Appointments Department, The British Council, 90-91 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0DT.

••••• The British Council •••••

**TEFL/MATHS/ SCIENCE TEACHERS**

Thinking of working abroad? Up to £18,000 p.a. TAX FREE. We have a number of major clients in the Middle East who will have an ongoing need for qualified teachers throughout 1985.

We are interested in receiving detailed resumes from:

**TEFL TEACHERS:** Degree qualified plus EFL certificate and four years' teaching experience.

**MATHS/SCIENCE TEACHERS:** Degree qualified plus four years' teaching experience.

Only candidates who meet these minimum requirements will be acknowledged.

Write NOW to:

Dept. Q81  
Recruitment International Ltd  
Suite 401  
Quebec House  
9 St. Andrew's Place  
LEEDS LS1 2HA

**LOGBOROUGH UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY COMPOSITES RESEARCH**

Applications are invited for a post-doctoral RESEARCH ASSISTANT SHIP in the salary range £8775-£9875 per annum plus U.K.A. taxable for two years. Research will be carried out into the mechanical properties of glass and carbon fibre composites based on epoxy and vinyl ester matrices, to be used in helicopter applications. Applicants should be graduates in physics, engineering, materials or related disciplines. They should apply as soon as possible giving qualifications and experience and the addresses of two referees. Dr R. D. Richardson, Department of Materials Engineering and Design, Loughborough University, Loughborough, Leicestershire

**Two Opportunities**

**Divisional Education Welfare Officers**

**Carlisle & Whitehaven**

Re-Advertisement - previous applicants will be brought forward for consideration.

**£9,945-£10,539**

Mainly required to ensure the efficient functioning of the Education Welfare Service in the Carlisle and Whitehaven Divisions of Cumbria respectively. This will include responsibility for the quality of work and the supervision of Divisional Welfare Officers within the Division.

Wide experience in Educational Welfare Work, some in a management capacity, together with a U.S.W. or appropriate alternative qualification will be required. Essential user of a word processor.

For informal discussion contact Mr. D. Wright, Chief Education Welfare Officer, Tel: 0229 32161, ext. 231.

Further details and application forms for both posts from Director of Education, 5 Portland Square, Carlisle CA1 1PL. Please enclose a.c.e. when requesting application forms.

Closing date for applications is 18th February 1985.

**Cumbria**

**DUNDEE COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING**

**SENIOR LECTURESHIP IN DIGITAL SYSTEMS**

Applicants should possess a good Honours Degree in Electrical and Electronic Engineering or a related discipline, and preferably a higher degree, together with substantial appropriate industrial and/or research experience.

The person appointed will be required to teach on a range of first degree and other courses. He/she will also be expected to lead the development of the subject of digital systems at both undergraduate and postgraduate levels, which is likely to include the development of hardware and software relating to computer-aided engineering.

**LECTURESHIP**

Applicants should possess a good Honours Degree in Electrical and Electronic Engineering or a related discipline, and preferably a higher degree, together with appropriate industrial and/or research experience.

The person appointed will be required to teach on a range of first degree and other courses in Electrical and Electronic Engineering. He/she will be given to candidates having experience in the field of digital systems, digital communications, power electronics or solid state electronics.

Salary scale (currently under review): SENIOR LECTURESHIP: £12,777-£14,184 (BAR) - £15,104, with initial placing depending upon approved previous experience. LECTURESHIP: £9,885-£12,777 (BAR) - £13,716, with initial placing depending upon approved previous experience.

Financial assistance towards the cost of removal expenses may be payable. Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Personnel Officer, Dundee College of Technology, 122 St. Street, Dundee DD1 1HQ, with whom applications should be lodged not later than February 25, 1985.

**YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE REGIONAL EXAMINATIONS BOARD**

**POST OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY**

Following a recent internal appointment, applications are now invited for the above post which will initially be designated to the Sheffield Office, although applicants should realise that in the long term the Board intends to base its operations in one office, either in Harrogate or in a new location in the centre of the Board's region.

Duties involve servicing a range of professional committees, writing minutes, preparing agendas and advising teachers on matters relating to assessment and examinations.

Applicants should have good academic qualifications, teaching and/or administrative experience, and a reasonable understanding of the public examination system.

The conditions of service will be those laid down by the National Joint Council for Local Authorities Professional, Technical and Clerical Services. The salary scale will be N.J.C. points 38-43, £11,562-£13,326. An essential car user allowance is payable to candidates who hold a current driving licence and own a car. Appointments may be made in the first instance, at Professional Assistant level, on the salary scale N.J.C. points 36-37, £11,025-£11,259, with promotion to Assistant Secretary after one to two years satisfactory service.

Letters of application (no forms will be used) should give the name, address and status of three referees, present salary and other relevant information, including the date on which the applicant could commence duty. (Any unsuccessful applicant for the previous post who wishes to be re-considered is asked to confirm this fact in writing.) Envelopes should be marked 'Personal and addressed to the Secretary, Yorkshire and Humberside Regional Examinations Board, 31-33 Springfield Avenue, Harrogate, North Yorkshire, HG1 2HW, and should arrive by 9.00 a.m. on Friday, 15th February, 1985.

**ESRC Centre for Socio-Legal Studies**

Wolfson College, Oxford OX2 6UD

**POSTGRADUATE RESEARCH IN SOCIO-LEGAL STUDIES**

The Centre for Socio-Legal Studies invites applications from students who have, or expect to obtain in the summer of 1985, a good honours degree in law or a social science, and who wish to undertake postgraduate research in the socio-legal field, leading to a higher degree (M.Litt. or D.Phil.) of the University of Oxford. Students with funding from any source may apply but those who are eligible should apply to the Economic and Social Research Council. Further details of the Centre's research programme and further particulars of the application procedure may be obtained from John Boal at the above address. The closing date for applications to the Centre is 30 April 1985. Applications for ESRC studentships must be received by the ESRC not later than 1 May 1985.

**Bulmershe College of Higher Education**

required for September, 1985

**LECTURER/SENIOR LECTURER**

**in**

**EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION (3-8 years)**

to contribute to the College's increasing role with this age range. Candidates must be qualified teachers with substantial and appropriate experience.

**LECTURER/SENIOR LECTURER**

**in**

**SCHOOL MANAGEMENT**

to teach on the MEd course in School Management and other programmes as appropriate. Candidates should have a higher degree in education management and preferably recent experience in a senior post in a school.

Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from: The Deputy Principal, Bulmershe College of Higher Education, Woodlands Avenue, Earley, Reading RG1 1HY. Tel: Reading (0734) 663367. Completed forms to be returned by March 1, 1985. Berkshire County Council is an equal opportunity employer.

**Middlesex Polytechnic**

**Assistant Director Resource Management & Planning**

**£25,026 pa inc (under review)**

The successful applicant will share the general management of the Polytechnic with fellow members of the Directorate, but will have particular responsibilities in respect of resource management and planning.

The appointee will preferably be a graduate and a qualified accountant, with management experience in higher education.

Further information: Head of Personnel Services, (Ref A567B), Middlesex Polytechnic, 114 Chase Side, London N14 5PN. Closing date 1 March 1985.

**SEASONAL EMPLOYMENT**

Are you used to working with youngsters? Are you proficient in any outdoor activities such as Watersports, Archery, Assembling etc? Would you like to work in the Yorkshire Dales or the Lake District? Are you free anytime between March and November? If yes to any of all of these, contact the Personnel Department, H.F. HOLIDAYS LTD, on 01-203 3381.

**UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON**

Department of Electronics and Information Engineering

**Microelectronics Group**

Research Fellow for Technological Developments in Microelectronic Pressure Sensors

Applications are invited for a Research Fellow position sponsored by Spectrol Reliance, a subsidiary of a leading international company. The Fellow will work on sensor fabrication using silicon integrated circuit processing techniques. The successful candidate is expected to have a good degree in Electronic or Electrical Engineering, Materials Science or Physics. Research or industrial experience will be an advantage. The Fellowship will be for a duration of up to three years with a salary in the range £23,412-£31,151, and there will be opportunities for additional earnings from Spectrol Reliance.

Further particulars may be obtained from D.A.S. Copland, The University, Southampton SO9 5NH, to whom applications (in duplicate) should be sent quoting reference number 2123.

**university college of swansea**

**Fixed-Term Lecturer**

Applications are invited for the vacancy of Fixed-Term Lecturer in Statistics in the Department of Management Science and Statistics. Applicants in any branch of the subject will be considered, but substantial expertise in the use of mini/micro computers in addition to statistical interests would be advantageous.

The appointment, which will continue until September 30, 1986, will be at the lower end of the scale £23,200-£34,026 p.a. together with USS/USDF benefits.

Further particulars and application forms (2 copies) may be obtained from the Personnel Office, University College of Swansea, Singleton Park, Swansea SA2 8PP, to which they should be returned by Thursday, February 28, 1985.

**YMCA NATIONAL COLLEGE DISTANCE LEARNING PROJECT**

This department of education and science funded experimental project requires

**TEMPORARY PART-TIME LECTURER I**

To assist the existing course team in the provision of learning materials for the Certificate Course in Youth and Community Work.

The essential abilities are to write clear non-technical English, to work with innovative course objectives and methods, and rapidly to become part of a team. Prior experience of: open learning, youth and community work, editing or layout and design would be advantageous.

We hope that an appointment could be made very soon and would last to September 30th, 1985, 21 hours, flexi-time per week.

Information and application forms from: The Course Administrator, Distance Learning Project, YMCA National College, 642 Forest Road, Walthamston, London E17 3EF. Tel: 01-526 5395.

**Department of Sociology LECTURER II IN SOCIOLOGY**

The Department of Sociology seeks to appoint a lecturer in sociology to take responsibility for the teaching of sociology within the area of sociological research at introductory and advanced levels in its undergraduate courses. The successful candidate should be able to work across the range of the philosophy of sociology of the social sciences to particular methods and techniques, including quantitative, survey methods, historical methods, etc. Facilities with computer assisted research and the professional standards of this department.

Applicants are asked to make clear their areas of particular interest and expertise.

The post is available from September 1, 1985.

Salary scale: £23,000 to £33,157 including London weighting allowance.

For further details and application forms contact the Personnel Office, 4th Floor, 139/141 High Road, Chesham (Herts), Hemel Hempstead HP1 1LH, telephone 0494 21111. Reference number 28/85. Closing date for applications is February 28, 1985.

**NELP**

**Coláiste na hOllscoile Corcaigh University College Cork**

**LAW**

Applications are invited for a full-time post as

**ASSISTANT LECTURER OR COLLEGE LECTURER**

**IN THE DEPARTMENT OF LAW**

The salary scales are: College Lecturer - IR£11,996-IR£14,170 Bar IR£15,534-IR£17,206 p.a. Assistant Lecturer - IR£9,432-IR£11,441 p.a.

Application forms and further details of the post may be obtained from the undersigned.

Latest date for receipt of applications is Monday, March 4, 1985.

M. F. Kelleher, Secretary

**WILLIAM HULME'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL BURSAR**

Applications are invited for the post of Bursar. Details of the School in P.S.Y.B. The successful applicant will be required to take up full duties on 1st August 1985, but the appointment will commence on 3rd June. Experience of computerised accounting an advantage. Salary approximately £14,162 p.a. A House is provided.

Please apply as soon as possible to the Headmaster, William Hulme's Grammar School, Alexandra Park, Manchester M15 6PU for the terms and conditions of service and for forms of application to be returned by 1st March 1985.





## Lord Young's muddled message to the young and their teachers

HAVING been a professional teacher for nearly 32 years, being at present headmaster of a large all-ability 11-18 school, I take Lord Young's remarks to the annual conference of SEOS (Guardian, January 26) as a personal insult. Not, I must add, simply an insult to me, but to hundreds of thousands of professional teachers; to millions of normal, reasonable, and motivated young people.

Upon what authority and upon what experience, does Lord Young base his fatuous remarks? Would that the education service, that is schools and teachers, had just some of the millions of pounds being frittered away by MSC. Is it good practice to gain experience as one goes along, and at the same time to pontificate upon what one is only beginning to learn?

Surely Lord Young's remarks give the lie to his muddled message, where he says in one breath that failure by schools to give training for employment is "a major obstacle in the path of enterprise" and then adds in the next breath the need for an education service that would allow young people "to keep their options open". Education must be richer than Lord Young's proposed diet.

Like so many superficial thinkers, who set out to dabble in matters educational, Lord Young alludes to "our foreign competitors" who have outperformed us in all their problems. Really, Lord Young should do his homework. Is there no unemployment of young people in other European countries? Is there peace and harmony and sound opportunity for all in the schools of the countries he refers to? Has he been to these wonderful countries and seen what really happens, as have some of the young people in our schools? Their views have been quite perceptive.

Of course the best is always good, in whatever country. It is not so good and bad that need to be helped. Lord Young's MSC money would be of immeasurable value properly used in schools, given the opportunity. His sweeping and damning generalisations can only make matters worse, given the real context in which schools have to work.

John Snowden, Outwood Grange School, Wakefield WF1 2PF.

## Breathless colleague on the staff

A STATEMENT in John Fairhall's article on Jan 23 takes my breath away. "A Rochdale teacher marks A level essays each Sunday afternoon, I mark and prepare A level and other work every Sunday afternoon and evening every school week. I work 45 to 50 hours a week throughout the school year, and so do all of my colleagues. Some of them do more: 50 to 56 hours is not uncommon."

On top of this I have administrative duties as a head of department, and I am a form mistress. I am on my feet much of the day from 8.40 am to 3.30 pm. The strain of being with large numbers of very young people, however cooperative, is considerable. When I get home, I begin my

third session of school work. Again, my colleagues are in the same position.

In addition, I spend three and a half weeks a year in the holidays accompanying an exchange group to France and entertaining visiting French colleagues in my own home.

I am nearly 50; I have two degrees and 26 years' full-time teaching experience. My O and A level results, though I say it, are unusually good. I earn just over £11,000 a year gross.

This is not intended as a complaint, merely an outline of everyday life in a smallish good school, which might interest and enlighten some of your readers.

Charlotte M. F. Hadden, Morpeth, Northumberland.

## Four-year-olds' needs are quite different from five-year-olds' needs

I WAS pleased to see the article by Andrew Mouncey (4 year olds shaken by the hurly-burly of schools), in The Guardian (Jan 23).

It is an issue that is becoming increasingly worrying to reception teachers, heads of primary schools, and to the pre-school playgroups Association.

School authorities assume that as they have offered places to their "rising fives" they have effectively eradicated any need for nursery places. They fail to understand that four-year-olds need very different provision, and staffing ratios, to five-year-olds. Reception teachers are beginning to realise that they need more adults, (as provided in nursery schools and classes), to deal adequately with four-year-olds in schools.

Parents are under pressure to send their children to school, thinking that they will "fall behind" their peers, before they are really ready for it, and many do not realise that even though their child has been offered a place at their local primary school, they could be better off at home. Also parents are often not aware that children are not legally required to attend until the beginning of the term following his or her fifth birthday and then it can be on a part-time basis at first. Heads, for whom the loss or gain of one or two children can mean the loss or gain of a teacher, have often neglected to spell this out to the parents of prospective new entrants to their schools, particularly during this time of falling rolls. It will be interesting to see the way authorities deal with rising fives as the roles begin to rise again.

The usual problems of toilet training, shoe-lace tying, tidiness in playground situations, P.E. (plus dressing and undressing), as well as just the logistical problems of talking to maybe 30 children for five minutes each day, at a time when language development is crucial, are further compounded by having these young children in schools. Add to this problems of small groups with mixed age-groups and we have a recipe for a disastrous start to many of our four-year-olds' school careers.

The whole way in which we introduce our children into schools, including the fact

that if your child misses the induction day by two days, he then has to wait a whole year before he can be admitted to school, and will be admitted with children who may be eleven months his junior, needs careful reappraisal.

Gwen Blackshaw, Workington, Cumbria.

IS THERE not some over-reaction to the "problems" of four-year-olds in full-time school? Four-year-olds have been going to full-time school for several decades, and children in the fifties faced classrooms and teaching methods far more forbidding than those of today.

A distinction needs to be made between children just turned four and those coming to their fifth birthday. As your correspondents must be aware, a great deal of development takes place in that year - not to mention considerable individual variations, with some four-year-olds being more confident and able than some five-year-olds.

One reason why parents may prefer school to playgroup or nursery is that many schools do not seem to take account of these variations. The same activities are available for all children regardless of maturity or ability. Neither do they provide formal instruction, even when a bright four-year-old is eager and ready to develop her skills and to learn new ones.

Mrs. Margaret Davies, 55 Warren Road, Chingford, London E4 6QR.

## The appraised and the appraiser

I AM currently on secondment to the headquarters of a large national company from my normal position of deputy head in a comprehensive school. This organisation has a long-standing appraisal scheme which I have been in a position to review.

It would seem that "successful" appraisal schemes i.e. accepted by both appraiser and appraisee, have the following common features:

(a) Performance related;

(b) Carried out by the immediate superior with a possible check by a "grandfather figure" (the appraiser's superior);

(c) Openness with a formal conference made by the appraisee;

(d) Definite training priorities for those seen as in need of help.

This would seem to support the overall view of Peter Smith (Jan 22), and in particular I would heavily endorse his view that teachers will benefit from appraisal if correctly structured.

Alan Pritchard, 3 Allens Gate, Brackley, Northants.

## If the feet fit

I MUST come out in defence of Bryan Reading who evidently is too shy to make it clear that, as my wife points out, it was precisely because Cinderella had feet like that that she was the only one whom the glass slipper would fit - Yours,

Peter Ecker, 18 Millbrook Street, Breaston, Derby.

## Not on yer bike

LIKE John Fairhall (Jan 29) I find Mr Tebbitt's accusations that teachers undermine the country by failing to encourage their pupils to seek jobs in industry incredibly outrageous.

Putting aside the fact that he ignorantly thinks that we do not inform them about industrial structure, he has the audacity to suggest that we should actively direct them towards particular types of employment. Surely our job is to supply information so that pupils can make appropriate decisions for themselves.

For the young school-leaver financial constraints make local work the only feasible option, so Mr T. get on your bike, head North, and eat your words.

Elizabeth Armstrong, Jesmond, Newcastle upon Tyne.

## Tell teacher

DEAR C.K. - As a teacher I sympathise with your problem (Jan 22).

May I suggest that you talk (not complain) to a teacher whom you know and respect about the problem. There must be one. Should there be others who feel the same, enlist their help. Good luck.

Gillian Young, Harborne, Birmingham.

## KING KHALID UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL RIYADH, SAUDI ARABIA COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

Academic appointments  
**Professors, Associate Professors, Assistant Professors**

are available in the College of Agriculture on one year renewable contracts, renewable from 27 July 1985.

Applicants should be Ph.D. holders and/or holders of academic titles from accredited universities.

The College of Agriculture (where the language of instruction is ARABIC) has the following departments:

- (1) Animal Production (2) Soil Science (3) Plant Protection (4) Food Science (5) Agricultural Engineering (6) Plant Production (7) Agricultural Economics and Rural Community (8) Nutrition & Home Economics (Females only).

- Benefits include:
- \* Tax free salaries (based on qualifications and experience).
  - \* Monthly transport allowance.
  - \* Relocation allowance.
  - \* Free furnished accommodation or housing and furniture allowance.
  - \* Free yearly return air tickets for incumbent and family.
  - \* Children's educational allowances (non Arabic speakers only).
  - \* Free medical/dental care covering family.
  - \* 60 days annual pre-paid leave.
  - \* End of service gratuity.

Application forms are available by writing to the following address, stating clearly the College to which you wish to apply, and where you saw the advert.

Ms Carmel Donnelly  
King Saud University Office,  
23 Belgrave Square,  
London SW1X 8GB

ONLY SUCCESSFUL APPLICANTS WILL BE NOTIFIED

## EDUCATION OFFICER (CONTINUING EDUCATION)

Grade P03 £16,020-£17,046 p.a. plus 2877 L.W. and Supplements.

Applications are invited for the post of Education Officer (Continuing Education). The post holder will have responsibility for the Further Education Service, the Youth and Community Service and the Careers Service.

As Head of the Continuing Education Branch and a member of the Department's Senior Management Team, the post holder will have responsibility for developing policy in respect of all aspects of further, higher and continuing education and the Youth and Community Service. Administration of the Council's Major Awards schemes and contribution to the Youth Training Scheme also falls under this Branch Head.

Applicants should have considerable experience of the Education Service at senior level and proven managerial experience.

This post is NOT suitable for job sharing.

THIS IS A RE-ADVERTISEMENT - PREVIOUS APPLICANTS WILL BE RE-CONSIDERED.

Application forms and job descriptions from the Personnel Division, Room 1, Brent Town Hall, Annex, Kings Drive, Wembley, Middlesex HA9 9BR returnable by 1st March. Telephone 01-903 0371 (24 hour Answerphone service). Reference number E/35 must be quoted.

London Borough of **BRENT** Brent is an Equal Opportunity Employer

## UNIVERSITY OF BATH SCHOOL OF EDUCATION BP LECTURESHIP IN EDUCATION AND INDUSTRY

The person appointed will be expected to take part fully in the work of the School and in particular to develop links with industry in the context of initial and in-service teacher education, and to participate in and develop research projects and curriculum initiatives in this area.

Applicants should possess good academic qualifications as well as appropriate educational and industrial experience.

Salary range £7520 to £14926 per annum.

Further particulars and application forms obtainable from the Personnel Officer, University of Bath, Bath BA2 7AY, quoting reference 85/18.

Closing date: 4th March 1985.

**UNIVERSITY OF**

## FURTHER EDUCATION UNIT DEVELOPMENT OFFICER

The FEU, which is an advisory, intelligence and development body for further education, required as soon as possible:

to assume responsibility for the co-ordination and management of nine regional agents working on the PICKUP (Professional, Industrial and Commercial Updating) programme, under the overall direction of the Chief Officer.

Applicants must have worked in further or higher education and/or training and have experience in developing mid-career vocational education for adults in employment. They must have had management experience to enable them to guide and co-ordinate the activities of a regional network and to liaise with other agencies. Professional, industrial or commercial experience is also desirable. The Development Officer will be based in London, but some travel will be involved.

Salary range £14,195-£18,759 (Including £1,300 per annum London Weighting)

The appointment will be for a period of two years; some extension may be possible. Secondment from present posts is preferred but other arrangements are possible.

Application forms and further information are available from: Mrs M. Murray, FEU, Elizabeth House, York Road, London SE1 7PH (Telephone 01-928 9222 ext. 2410/2686).

This is a re-advertisement. Previous applicants who wish to be re-considered should indicate this in writing.

Closing date for receipt of completed application forms is Friday, 1st March 1985.

## CROYDON COLLEGE

FAIRFIELD, CROYDON CR9 1DX Tel: 01-688 9271

## FACULTY OF TECHNOLOGY

Applications are invited for the following post, to commence as soon as possible:

## SENIOR LECTURER IN CONSTRUCTION

Applicants should have appropriate industrial experience and should hold a degree and/or relevant professional qualification. Previous teaching experience is desirable. The successful applicant will be required to teach Technology and Construction Management on a range of courses leading to BTEC Higher National Certificate, CIOB Pt. 1 and 2, RICS Pt. 1, 2 and Final, and IAAS Pt. II.

The salary for this post will be in accordance with the current Burnham Further Educational Award and is at present:

SENIOR LECTURER - £11,820-£14,733 (barred) £14,706 p.a. (including the London Weighting Allowance)

Further details and application forms may be obtained from: The Assistant Principal (Personnel), Croydon College, Fairfield, Croydon CR9 1DX, to whom completed application forms should be returned within fourteen days of the appearance of this advertisement.

## THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS SENIOR RESEARCH FELLOW

For 3-5 year programme on West European international co-operation to start in May/June. Good knowledge of European languages and of European Community. Details from Personnel, 10 St. James's Square, London SW1Y 4LE. Tel: 01-839 2225. Closing date: 1st March 1985.

## UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON Faculty of Law

Applications are invited for three posts of Lecturer in the Faculty of Law to commence 1 October 1985. One post is permanent; two posts will be temporary and available for one or two years. Preference will be given to one post to candidates with an interest in property law.

Salary scale: £7,580 to £14,700 per annum. It is not envisaged that all appointments will be made at the lower end of the scale.

Further particulars may be obtained from Mr. C. N. Smith, The University, Southampton, SO9 5BH, to whom applications (7 copies, from U.K. applicants) should be sent not later than 28 February, 1985 quoting reference number 414/LA.

**WESTCOTT HOUSE** (within the Cambridge Federation of Theological Colleges) **DIRECTOR OF STUDIES IN THE MISSION AND MINISTRY OF THE CHURCH**

From September, 1985, we are seeking a competent theologian, to guide students in the communication of the Gospel in today's pluralist society, and to help them integrate their studies in preparation for ministry. He or she will work particularly with theology graduates and those in their final year of training and will take responsibility for pastoral studies.

## London Business School POST-DOCTORAL FELLOWSHIPS

London Business School offers annually two Post-Doctoral Fellowships to young men and women who have recently completed their Doctorate.

The objective is to enable young academics to spend a year in Europe's top Business School. The award allows the holder the time to complete papers developed from Doctoral research, to learn from the colleagues in his/her field at LBS and to familiarise himself/herself with the workings of a major school. Each Fellow is attached to a senior academic. In exceptional cases the award may be extended to a second year.

Candidates will preferably have completed the requirements of their Doctorate in one of the following disciplines:

- \* Business Policy
- \* Marketing
- \* Organisational Behaviour
- \* Economics
- \* Small Business Management
- \* Accounting
- \* Finance
- \* Operations Management
- \* Technology
- \* Information Management

The award carries an annual salary of £10,155.

Applications should include a current CV with a statement of the areas to be explored whilst at LBS, and should be sent to:

Professor John W. Hunt, Faculty Dean, London Business School, Sussex Place, Regent's Park, London NW1 4SA.

## Cranfield ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR Electro-Mechanical Systems

Through advanced teaching and applied research, Cranfield has created centres of excellence in high technology and management which provide an increasingly valuable service to industry, commerce, agriculture and defence.

The School of Mechanical Engineering has an established reputation in the fields of energy, propulsion and mechanical integrity and we are now seeking a highly-qualified, ambitious researcher in his/her field to join the School as Associate Professor in Electro-Mechanical Systems.

Positioned at the interface between electronic and mechanical engineering, the successful candidate will promote new research and teaching initiatives in system design and control, thus complementing existing

interests in the computer-aided design and development of high technology mechanical systems.

The appointment will be for a term of 5 years in the first instance, with a salary according to qualifications and experience in a range rising to £16,000 per annum.

For further information contact Professor J. B. Moss, School of Mechanical Engineering (ext. 2384).

For application forms, write or phone the Personnel Department (ext. 3366) quoting ref. 4058.

Cranfield Institute of Technology, Bedford MK43 0AL. Telephone Bedford (0234) 756111

School of Mechanical Engineering

## County of Cleveland EDUCATION DEPARTMENT Full-time Youth and Community Worker £7,485-£8,415 J.N.C. 3 Pts 1-5

Required at South Bank Youth and Community Centre, Upper Jackson Street, South Shields, Cleveland. Applications are invited for a well established Youth and Community Centre situated in East Middlesbrough.

Applicants must be qualified and experienced in the operation of Youth and Community Centres. An interest in community development within an area experiencing high unemployment and comprising of a high proportion of immigrant families would be an advantage.

Assistance with removal and relocation expenses will be provided in approved cases. Temporary housing accommodation may also be available within the County area.

Application forms are available from the County Education Officer, Education Offices, Woodlands Road, Middlesbrough, Cleveland, TS6 2BN. When completed forms should be returned by 18th February, 1985.

We are an equal opportunity employer.

## UMIST DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTATION SENIOR LECTURER IN SYSTEMS SOFTWARE

(Reference: COM/14)

Candidates for this post must have a degree in computing and a significant contribution to the development of Systems Software as the enabling technology of Software Engineering or Computer Systems Architecture of the man-machine interface.

## LECTURER IN IMAGE PROCESSING

(Reference: COM/17)

This post is within the group concerned with advanced developments in signal and image processing for the Man-Machine Interface. Applicants should have a record of research or industrial achievement in a relevant area and evidence of teaching experience in a university programme.

## DEPARTMENT OF EUROPEAN STUDIES AND MODERN LANGUAGES LECTURER IN GERMAN

(Reference: COM/18)

This permanent post is tenable from April 1, 1985, or as soon as possible thereafter and not later than October 1, 1985. The successful candidate will teach on joint honours degrees with Computer Science and Linguistics, European Studies and Mathematics and also to engineers and scientists. He/she will have active research interests in grammar and an outstanding command of spoken German.

The closing date for this post is February 22, 1985.

## Joint University of Manchester/UMIST DEPARTMENT OF METALLURGY AND MATERIALS SCIENCE NEW BLOOD LECTURESHP

(Reference: MET/15)

Applications are invited from persons interested in the chemical aspects of Metallurgy and Materials Science for this post which is concerned with the general area of research in metallurgy and materials science. It is a continuing academic related staff position. The person appointed would be expected to have considerable expertise in the area of mathematical optimisation techniques, particularly in mixed integer programming. A PhD in an appropriate discipline would be an advantage.

Completed application forms for this post should be returned as soon as possible.

Commencing salaries for the above four posts will be within the scale: Senior Lecturer £14,135-£17,705 p.a. Lecturer £7,530-£12,025 p.a.

## CONTROL SYSTEMS CENTRE PROJECT OFFICER

(Reference: CSC/12)

The Complex Systems Group of the Centre wishes to appoint a Project Officer to help supervise the Group's Contract research and other activities in the area of production planning and scheduling for large plants. This is a continuing academic related staff position. The person appointed would be expected to have considerable expertise in the area of mathematical optimisation techniques, particularly in mixed integer programming. A PhD in an appropriate discipline would be an advantage.

Completed application forms for this post should be returned as soon as possible.

Commencing salaries for this post will be within the scale £7,530-£12,150 p.a. and the closing date is February 28, 1985.

## DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICAL ENGINEERING/PROGRAMMER

(Reference: CE/16)

The Department is to expand its Computing Service staff by the appointment of a Programmer to assist in the preparation and maintenance of Computer-Aided Design Packages constructed for use by undergraduates and MSc students. The Programmer will also be required to support the software being developed for the Process Integration Research Consortium.

The existing multi-terminal system with connections to a number of mainframes is shortly to be enhanced by the installation of networked workstations. Experience in FORTRAN programming is essential and an acquaintance with UNIX desirable. Preference will be given to those having experience in computer-aided design techniques and/or computer-aided learning methods.

Completed application forms for this post will be within the scale £5,800-£10,300 p.a. and the closing date is March 8, 1985.

Requests for application forms and further particulars for all the above posts should be sent, quoting the appropriate reference, to the Establishment Section, Engineer's Department, UMIST, PO Box 88, Manchester M60 1QU.

## U.S. INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY - EUROPE requires

## PART-TIME / TEMPORARY APPOINTMENTS

Possibly leading to full-time, in American BSc/MSc/MBA Business Programmes.

Specialities needed: Finance/Investment; Human Resources Management; Business Policy; Marketing Communications; Management Information Systems.

Write: Co-ordinator of Business Programmes and provide full C.V.

Doctoral credential given strong preference.

Write: UFIU, The Avenue, Bushey, Herts WD2 2LN.

## CHRIST'S HOSPITAL HORSHAM, WEST SUSSEX Required for September 1985, a young GRADUATE to teach

ENGLISH throughout the age range.

Applications with a full curriculum vitae and the names of two referees to:

The Head Master's Secretary, Christ's Hospital, Horsham, Sussex RH13 7LS. Tel 0403 52547

from whom further details of the post and the school may be obtained.



## Teachers/Technical Specialists.

## They're asking for you in Vanuatu.

Voluntary Service Overseas is looking for teachers of English, modern languages, maths, science, vocational subjects (commerce, secretarial skills, home economics, woodwork, metalwork, agricultural science), specialist teachers of the handicapped and teacher trainers to work in schools and colleges throughout the third world.

VSO work - being carried out by some 1,000 volunteers at this moment - has a lasting effect in combating world poverty and hunger.

And each VSO worker returns richly rewarded by the two-year experience.

Applicants should be aged between 20 and 65, without dependants and willing to accept no more than the 'local' rate of pay.

If you have the right qualities and expertise and you're free to go, please believe that you're needed urgently!

If you're unable to go, but you would like to support our work, there are still two things you can do. Send a donation; become a VSO member.

(For more information, please complete and return the coupon.)

## VSO VOLUNTARY SERVICE OVERSEAS Why not?

## VSO also needs...

Buildings Carpenter, Dental & agricultural mechanics, Physiotherapists, Midwives, Nurses, Lecturers, Community workers, Team planners, Fisheries specialists, Librarians, Small business advisors, Craft specialists, Foresters, Electronics Technicians & others.

Teachers (English, Maths, Science & technical subjects, Home Economics & Commerce) Specialist teachers of the handicapped and many more

I'm interested in volunteering, my qualifications or experience are

Please send details about VSO membership to

Language Centre, London

Address

Post to: Enquiries Unit, Voluntary Service Overseas, 8 Roper Square, London, SW1X 8PW (S.A.E. appreciated) Charity no. 313757

2/85

Surrey County Council

## East Surrey College

Principal JG Bell BA Econ

## Head of Department of Social and Community Studies (Grade IV)

Applications are invited for the above post following the appointment of the present holder to the post of Vice Principal in another authority. Duties will commence on 1st May, 1985. Applicants should be graduates with substantial teaching and administrative experience and the vision to provide dynamic leadership in a thriving forward-looking department. The department offers, in addition to well-established GCE 'O' and 'A' Levels, a wide range of vocational courses: Journalism and media studies, theatre studies, pre-nursing, community care, child care, home economics for the family and counselling. Teacher training courses (CG 730 and 731) are being developed alongside recent initiatives and staff development programmes. YTS courses in recreation and leisure, child care and community care are also located in this department.

Further information relating to the post may be obtained by contacting Mrs D M Gurr (ext 251).

Application forms from the Staff Officer, East Surrey College, Gatton Point, REDHILL, Surrey RH1 2JX. Tel. Redhill 72611, to whom completed forms should be returned by 19 February, 1985.

Metropolitan Borough of Stockport (An Equal Opportunities Employer)

## STOCKPORT COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY DEPARTMENT OF MANAGEMENT AND BUSINESS STUDIES

## PRINCIPAL LECTURER in BUSINESS STUDIES

Applications are sought from appropriately qualified and experienced persons for this post, duties to commence, preferably, at the beginning of the Summer Term 1985. Significant experience in BTEC Business Studies, Administration and Teaching is required, together with relevant industrial / commercial experience appropriate to HNC/D.

Salary Scale: £13,095-£16,457 per annum.

Application forms and further details are available from:

The Principal, Stockport College of Technology, Wellington Road South, Stockport SK1 3JQ. Tel: 061-480 7331 quoting ref 609, on the receipt of a stamped self-addressed envelope. Closing date for applications: 22nd February, 1985

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW DEPARTMENT OF NAVAL ARCHITECTURE &amp; OCEAN ENGINEERING

## NORTH SEA LECTURESHIPS Britoil plc &amp; Conoco (UK) Ltd

One or two posts are available immediately with tenure to September 1987 and expected extension to 1992 and beyond.

These posts will attract Naval Architects, Ocean Engineers and other Engineers preferably with experience of fluids or of civil and offshore structures, who wish to join a department with a wide and active teaching and research portfolio in Ultimate strength analysis, Dynamic response to stochastic loads, Reliability, Offshore design, Hydrodynamics of offshore structures, Advanced marine craft, Computational fluid dynamics, Computer-aided design and Optimisation in naval architectural design. Access to a major model-testing facility at Glasgow University is an attractive feature of these posts.

Candidates would be expected to have a doctorate or equivalent experience. Salary will be on Scales IA (£7,520-£12,150), II (£11,205-£14,825) or possibly III (£14,135-£17,705) for Research & Analogue Staff, according to age and experience. Further details of these posts may be obtained from Professor D. Faulkner, Head of the Department of Naval Architecture & Ocean Engineering, University of Glasgow, Glasgow G12 8QD, Scotland, UK, to whom applications giving the name and address of three referees should be lodged by 1st March 1985.

## DEPUTY HEAD OF PERSONNEL SERVICES £11,916-£12,900 pa inclusive

Deputising for the Head of Personnel Services in all areas, and specifically responsible for non-teaching staff development, this post calls for a mature personnel professional who is at once a creative team manager and a numerate service person.

A record of achievement in the personnel function of a large organisation, graduate status, IPM membership, and evidence of substantial post-experience study, are expected. Much of the work is confidential, demanding a high degree of integrity, tact and diplomacy.

Write enclosing s.a.e. (min 9in x 4in) and quoting reference U102/A, for further details and an application form: Personnel Officer, Middlesex Polytechnic, 114 Chase Side, London N14 5PN. Closing date: February 18, 1985.

Middlesex Polytechnic

## Posts Overseas

## Dubai, United Arab Emirates

- Post 1: Deputy Headmistress
- Post 2: Head of English
- Post 3: Head of French
- Post 4: Head of Mathematics
- Post 5: Head of Science
- Post 6: Head of Humanities
- Post 7: Teacher of Music
- Post 8: Media Resources Officer
- Post 9: Laboratory Technician, Science Department

## Rashid School for Girls, Dubai

The School provides a British-type education up to GCE 'O' level for Arab and non-Arab girls. It is intended that this will be extended to 'A' level.

Duties: Post 1: To work with the British Headmistress in providing the key management of the School, including responsibility for administration, organisation of both routine and special events and school examinations, responsibility for welfare and professional development of staff and pupils. To teach for up to 20 periods per week: subject and level to be agreed.

Post 2: To teach up to 'O' level and later to 'A' level, supervise the work of the department and contribute to the school in an administrative or pastoral role. In addition: Post 2: give guidance to other staff whose pupils have language problems: Post 3: liaise with the English and Arabic departments.

Post 6: To teach Humanities, History or Geography using resources provided by the Media Resources Officer and by creating her own.

Post 7: To teach up to 'O' level and later 'A' level classes and help with group/individual instrumental work, to contribute to the pastoral or administrative work of the school.

Post 8: To establish and develop an audio-visual Resources Centre, order and maintain equipment, cooperate with staff on the design and construction of educational resources providing technical facilities and expertise, provide staff training.

Post 9: To assist teachers in preparing experiments and equipment for lessons and examinations, to order and maintain equipment and chemicals, to ensure laboratories, preparation area, dark room, chemistry store and animal room are kept in good order.

Qualifications: Candidates should be female, single or married/unaccompanied, except for Post 8, where married/unaccompanied males will also be considered; they should be UK citizens with a British educational background, should preferably hold a current driving licence; knowledge of Arabic useful. In addition: Post 1: candidates should preferably be aged

30-45 years, with a good Honours degree and teaching qualification plus proven administrative ability as Deputy Headmistress or Head of Department.

Post 2-5: Candidates should be over 25 years, with a good Honours degree and teaching qualification, at least 3 years teaching experience to 'O' and 'A' level with proven administrative ability as Head of their subject.

The Head of English should have experience of teaching second language learners; the Head of French must include experience of public examination work which could be the newly developing tests of language skills; the Head of Science should preferably teach Biology or Physics.

Post 6: Candidates should be aged 23+, have a degree in a relevant subject plus PGCE or BEd and secondary school experience of teaching Humanities, History or Geography.

Post 7: Candidates should be aged 23+ with a qualification from a Music College or University music course and preferably play a wind instrument.

Post 8: Candidates should have HNC or degree; photography, graphic art, sound engineering, media/film, printing or be a fully certified Media Resources Officer; with at least 2 years' experience in production of audio-visual resources, design photo and tape-slide experience. NB a married man, accompanied by his wife will also be considered for this post only.

Post 9: Advanced City and Guilds or equivalent, school experience, preferably with physics bias.

Salary: Tax free: Post 1: Dhs 96,000 per annum with up to a maximum of 4-increments of Dhs 3,000 per annum; Posts 2-5: Dhs 83,000 per annum with Dhs 1,800 per annum for previous teaching experience up to 10 years; Posts 6-8: Dhs 54,000 per annum with Dhs 1,800 per annum for previous teaching experience up to 10 years, plus expatriate allowance of Dhs 3,600 per annum. Post 9: Dhs 48,000 per annum with Dhs 1,800 per annum for previous relevant experience up to 10 years, plus expatriate allowance of Dhs 3,600 per annum. (E1 = Dhs 4,0925 approx.)

Benefits: Free furnished accommodation, medical expenses, terminal gratuity, annual passage-paid leave, baggage allowance.

Contract: 2-year local contract, guaranteed by the British Council, renewable, commencing September 1985.

Closing date for applications: 5th March, 1985

Reference: 84 A 150-156 G.

For further details and an application form, please write, quoting the post reference number to: Overseas Educational Appointments Department, The British Council, 30-31 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0QT.

## The British Council

## THE GIRLS' PUBLIC DAY SCHOOL TRUST

## NORWICH HIGH SCHOOL

Applications are invited for the post of

## HEAD

which will become vacant from 1st January 1986 upon the retirement of the present Head Mistress, Miss R. Standeven, M.A.

This former direct grant school is now fully independent. There are 502 girls in the Upper School (ages 12-18) including a Sixth Form of 145, and 220 in the Middle School (ages 8-12). The Head has responsibility for both Upper and Middle Schools. Salary: Burnham Group 10.

The School participates in the Government's Assisted Places Scheme.

Further particulars and an application form can be obtained from:

The Secretary, The Girls' Public Day School Trust, 26 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1H 9AN.

Closing date for applications: Friday 15th February, 1985.



London Business School

## ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN

For book classification and cataloguing, and to provide an online information retrieval service to members of the School. Candidates preferably should have a knowledge of economics, finance, management and other disciplines relevant to the work of the School. The Library is developing an advanced automated library and information system, and the person appointed should be interested in the application of sophisticated indexing and classification techniques.

Salary scale £8754 to £13383 (inclusive of London Allowance).

Closing date for applications: 28 February 1985.

Please send curriculum vitae and names of two referees to Dr Ray Lester, Librarian, London School of Business, Sussex Place, Regents Park, London NW1 4SA, tel: 01-262 5050, from whom further details may be obtained.

## ORKNEY ISLANDS COUNCIL

Education Department

## SPECIAL EDUCATION

## AURRIDA HOUSE SCHOOL (Roll 12)

Applications are invited from registered teachers for the post of teacher of severely handicapped at Aurrida House which caters for children of primary and secondary age with a wide range of special needs. Teachers who are not experienced or qualified in such work but have an interest in it may also apply. Further information and forms of application (which should be returned not later than 22 February, 1985) may be obtained from the Director of Education, Council Offices, Kirkwall, Orkney.

## INTERNATIONAL BACCALAUREATE OFFICE

The IB Examinations Office (Bath) seeks to appoint as soon as possible

## SUBJECT OFFICER GROUP 3

## STUDY OF MAN (Social Sciences)

Qualifications: Relevant degree experience in education and/or international education, including examination programme development, interest in international education and competence in French and/or Spanish. Ability to type an advantage.

Salary: According to age and experience on scale starting at £7,845 per annum.

Further details and application form available from: IBEX, University of Bath, Bath BA2 7AY (Tel: 0226 62501).

Closing date for applications: Friday, 1 March 1985. It is expected that interviews will be held in Bath in the week beginning Monday, 11 March.

## University of Petroleum &amp; Minerals

DHAHRAN - SAUDI ARABIA

## ENGLISH LANGUAGE CENTER

The ELC is responsible for preparing approximately 1,000-1,400 MALE students per year for study in All-English-Medium technical courses leading to Bachelors' Degrees in Science, Engineering and Management. The Center currently employs some 70 teachers (British, American, Canadian and Australian) and is expected to expand. The programme is biased towards English for academic purposes. Well-equipped language labs, an audio-visual studio and 60 computer assisted instruction terminals form part of the technical equipment available.

We have opportunities for well-qualified, committed and experienced teachers of English as a foreign language as of September 1985. Applicants should be willing to teach in a structured, intensive programme which is continually evolving and they are encouraged to contribute ideas and materials.

## QUALIFICATIONS:

1. M.A. in TEFL, TESL or Applied Linguistics.
2. A one-year, FULL-TIME postgraduate diploma in TEFL or TESL from a recognised university.

## EXPERIENCE:

Minimum two years' teaching experience in TEFL, TESL overseas.

## STARTING SALARY:

Competitive salaries depending on qualifications and experience. Details at interview time. Salaries free of Saudi taxes.

## ADDITIONAL BENEFITS:

1. All appointments are both married and single status.
2. Rent-free, air-conditioned, furnished accommodation, at this stage to: Dean of Faculty & Personnel Affairs, University of Petroleum & Minerals, Dhahran International Airport, P.O. Box 144, Dhahran, Saudi Arabia.
3. Gratuity of one month's salary for each year worked, payable on completion of final contract.
4. Two months' paid Summer leave each year.
5. Attractive educational assistance grants for school-age dependent children.
6. Transportation allowance.
7. Possibility of selection for University's ongoing Summer programme and evening programme with good additional compensation.
8. Outstanding recreational facilities.
9. Free air transportation to and from Dhahran each year.

## CONTRACT:

For two years - renewable.

Write for an application form quoting this advertisement and include a complete curriculum vitae (it is vital that you include this information, and only this information, at this stage) to: Dean of Faculty & Personnel Affairs, University of Petroleum & Minerals, Dhahran International Airport, P.O. Box 144, Dhahran, Saudi Arabia.



## THE SCHOOL CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE NATIONAL WRITING PROJECT

Applications are invited for two key appointments to the central team.

## PROJECT DIRECTOR PROJECT OFFICER

A 3-year major project on Writing (5-16) is to be established by the SCDC to start in September 1985.

Candidates should have:

- experience of leading curriculum development in schools.
- knowledge of current theory and developments in writing.
- an overview of the curriculum 5-16.

In addition, the Director will need to demonstrate the necessary organisational and administrative skills for a national project involving close collaboration with LEAs.

It is likely that the successful candidates will have had senior experience in schools and/or advisory or teacher-training responsibility.

Salary: Director, within the range £14,195-£18,789 (inclusive of London Weighting).

Project Officer, within the range £11,782-£14,444 (inclusive of London Weighting).

Alternatively, the successful candidates may wish to apply for secondment on present salary plus an allowance.

Application forms and further details from:

Admin Team, SCDC, Newcombe House, 45 Notting Hill Gate, London W11 3JL. Telephone 01-229 1234 x 292/3.

Closing date: Monday, 25th February, 1985.

## CHAIR IN TEXTILE TECHNOLOGY

Applications are invited for the post of Professor and Head of the Department of Textiles to succeed Professor J W S Hearle who retires in September, 1985.

The successful candidate should have an established reputation in research or development in any textile related area of science, engineering or technology. Experience of the industry is highly desirable.

The person appointed will be expected to provide academic leadership in research and teaching and to foster the department's contacts with industry and commerce.

An ability to coordinate and integrate the activities of the department which include design, technology, economics and management will be essential.

Salary will be in the Professional range with a minimum of £18,070 per annum.

Requests for application forms and further particulars, quoting reference T713/R, should be addressed to the Registrar, Room 89, UMIST, PO Box 88, Manchester M60 1GD. Informal enquiries can be made of the Registrar.

Completed application forms should be returned by 1st March, 1985.

## UMIST

The University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology

## EDUCATION DEPARTMENT COMMUNITY EDUCATION SERVICE

Re-advertisement: Previous applicants will be reconsidered

## AREA YOUTH AND COMMUNITY WORKER

£9,927 - £11,076 plus Outer London Allowance

An energetic and imaginative person is sought to lead this new and exciting project. Applicants should be suitably qualified, have substantial experience in Youth and Community work and possess a high degree of administrative and managerial skill. The Area Worker will be based at the Shoreline Youth Club Mortlake and will be expected to develop and co-ordinate a balanced Youth and Community Project in the Mortlake, Barnes and North Sheen neighbourhoods of the Borough which includes the work of the existing Townward and Castelnau Youth Clubs in North Sheen and Barnes respectively.

Forms and further details from Non-Teaching Personnel Section, Education House, London Road, Twickenham TW1 3QB (01-891 1433, ext. 281) returnable by Friday 22nd February, 1985.

## London Borough of RICHMOND UPON THAMES (an equal opportunity employer)

## POLYTECHNIC OF THE SOUTH BANK Wandsworth Road, London SW8

## FACULTY OF THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT

## SENIOR LECTURER in Computer Aided Design Ref: CM.01

Applications are invited to join the computer team in this 'New Blood' post. The successful candidate will be responsible for the development of the teaching of, and research into, computer-aided and computer-generated design with the Faculty. The post-holder will work closely with professionals within the Faculty Departments of Architecture, Building, Building Economics, Civil Engineering, Estate Management and Town Planning.

## LECTURER IV SENIOR LECTURER in Statistics and Computing Ref: CM.02

The postholder will teach Statistics/Operational Research with Computing on courses throughout the Faculty. Participation in the development of the subject within the building, surveying and town planning disciplines will be expected. An active involvement in developing computer applications within the construction industry would be advantageous.

Salary Scales: LECTURER Grade II: £5,535-£13,086 pa SENIOR LECTURER: £12,162-£16,048 pa inclusive of London Allowance.

Further particulars and application forms are available by telephoning the Staffing Office on 01-828 8899, ext. 2255. You may discuss these posts informally with Dr Derek Fisher, Head of the Division of Computing Mathematical Construction Sciences on 01-828 8899, ext. 7162.

Closing date: 22nd February, 1985.

The Polytechnic is an Equal Opportunities Employer.

## Coláiste na hOllscoile Corcaigh University College Cork

## EDUCATION

Applications are invited for a full-time post as

## ASSISTANT LECTURER OR COLLEGE LECTURER

IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

The salary scales are: College Lecturer - IRE11,988-IRE14,179 B.A. IRE13,534-IRE17,300 pa. Assistant Lecturer - IRE10,432-IRE11,441 pa.

Applications are invited from all areas of the subject and in particular from methodology of a particular school subject or group of related subjects. Application forms and further details of the post may be obtained from the

Latest date for receipt of applications is Wednesday, March 6, 1985.

M. F. Kelleher, Secretary

## SHROPSHIRE EDUCATION COMMITTEE PRINCIPALSHIPS

The following two posts are available with effect from the beginning of the Autumn Term 1985, and applications are now invited.

POST 1 NEW COLLEGE (16-18 VI FORM COLLEGE) King Street, Wellington, Telford TF1 1NY

Burnham Primary and Secondary Group II

Salary £18,159-£19,509

POST 2 TELFORD COLLEGE OF ARTS AND TECHNOLOGY

Haybridge Road, Wellington, Telford TF1 2NP

Burnham Further Education Group 5

Salary £20,553

Application forms and further particulars are available from the undersigned. Please state for which post and enclose s.p.e. J. Bowers, B.A. County Education Officer, Education Office, Shirehall, Shrewsbury SY2 6ND. Tel. 222118, to whom they should be returned by Friday, 22nd February, 1985.

## TRADES UNION CONGRESS

The TUC Education Department requires an assistant to work in the field of public education policy; knowledge of the public education and training system is essential.

Salary starts from £10,326 including London weighting.

For further details and application form please write quoting reference: E1, to:

The General Secretary, Trades Union Congress, Congress House, Great Russell Street, London WC1B 3LS.

Closing date for applications: February 26, 1985.

The TUC is an equal opportunities employer.











# COURSES GUIDE

Despite cuts in funding, some universities have managed to come up with new courses to produce the graduates industry demands. Audrey Segal reports

## Packed with information

SINCE the financial axe fell in 1981, universities have been hard-pressed to find resources for completely new courses, even when there is a strong case for them in the newer areas of engineering and technology. Courses have closed and more may yet go. But recently, the technology (with only six courses nationwide) at York where the biology and physics departments cannot justify the arrangement—and expensive courses—these must make to teach the few interested students. Loughborough, too, is dropping courses, including the only one specialising in food processing engineering. But Watt appears to be losing the battle to keep pharmacy.

There is now very little change in the range of course titles on offer from one UCCA Handbook to the next and the 1986-entry edition (out in May) looks like being no exception. However, a few completely new schemes are already on offer at Birmingham, Bradford, Hull, Kent, Nottingham and Salford Universities. Queen Mary College (London), Leeds, Plymouth and Thames Polytechnics.

### Awareness of real life

Information technology, unsurprisingly, figures largest, although the phrase itself is rarely used by academics in course lists. New (1986) entry university schemes so far announced are:

**Southampton:** Integrated engineering designed specifically to meet criticism that there are not enough degree courses adequately oriented to information technology and too few potential "information technologists" graduating. Combining electronic systems engineering, microelectronics, software engineering, and computer science, the course aims to give a sound grounding in software technology/computer science (not always fully covered in more traditional electronics courses), electronic hardware technologies and appropriate aspects of information theory, often missing from computer science courses. A four-year

"extended" MEng course, this is for high-achieving (A-level grades at least ABB including maths and physics) "harder" computer scientists.

**Surrey:** Hoped for a similar four-year sandwich course, information systems engineering, but at BEng rather than MEng level, to have entered it provisionally in the 1986 UCCA Handbook.

**Lancaster:** A three-year BSc in information engineering will similarly concentrate on electronics and software.

**Loughborough:** plans a unique approach to information technology, building on the university's long-established expertise in ergonomics, to concentrate on ensuring that systems are designed for people. Called information technology and human factors, the course will cover both technical and cognitive/psychological aspects of information technology.

If Salford or Cranfield's well-publicised plans for new IT courses are followed, expect new first-degree courses, perhaps even recruiting in a small way for October 1985 but more certain for 1986.

(Of course these are not the only IT courses. Bristol started a computer systems engineering course in 1984. Comparable courses are already on offer at Birmingham, Bradford, Hull, Kent, Nottingham and Salford Universities. Queen Mary College (London), Leeds, Plymouth and Thames Polytechnics.)

**Aspen:** plans to produce engineers skilled in both hard and software development with a new joint honours course in electronic engineering and computer science, but is weighing this to the hardware side.

**Manchester, UMIST and the Polytechnic:** jointly seeking approval of a second scheme to boost expertise for the clothing industry, in a clothing engineering course to add to the Polytechnic's recently introduced clothing studies and design.

### An absence of clear direction

**Brunel:** Industrial design (actually on offer for 1985 entry although not in the UCCA Handbook) builds on the existing course in technology with education, but oriented instead to industry's needs, including management, economics, marketing, production technology, plus two industrial training periods. A-level maths and a design-based subject, and O-level physics needed.

**Surrey:** provisionally, a 4½-year MEng scheme in process biotechnology integrating aspects of process engineering, microbiology and biochemistry. There is a shortage of engineers capable of translating biotechnology research into new industrial processes.

**Manchester, UMIST and the Polytechnic:** jointly seeking approval of a second scheme to boost expertise for the clothing industry, in a clothing engineering course to add to the Polytechnic's recently introduced clothing studies and design.

On the science side, there are hardly any totally new courses. However, Sussex, one of the first universities to teach undergraduates the abstract skills needed to turn artificial intelligence into practical applications like expert systems (in computing and artificial intelligence) is adding another — psychology and computer models. Sussex is currently recruiting for a computer science chair, and this may lead to a radical reshaping of all undergraduate courses (a new school even?), and perhaps 15 to 20 per cent of students studying across the computing (hard and software) psychology/cognitive studies spectrum by 1990.

But just because universities (and polytechnics) cannot mount many new courses, curriculum development is not stagnating. Particularly in engineering and technology, departments are reacting to industrial needs, but in less obvious ways. Courses are now evolving with new topics being added to broad-based disciplines — such as the essential IT elements into electronic engineering (as at Essex) — rather than

developed as separate courses.

**Warwick University,** for example, is currently considering a completely revised structure for their engineering science courses, again stimulated by the need to produce more graduates with information technology skills. Candidates must also watch out for, and understand the new terminology for degree courses in engineering. Engineering departments will continue to react to terms with criticisms of their degree courses — that they have been too scientific and theoretical, too research oriented, lacking awareness of real life constraints of text-book solutions, and so on — since the late 1970s.

Many have responded too, but had to decide for themselves the best way to react in the absence of any clear central direction. Only now is the new Engineering Council trying to get agreement for a rationalised, properly-structured system of academic training and experience for professional qualification (based on Finlinton's proposals of 1980), for higher standards generally, and for more broadly-based, less specialised (at least initially) courses. All this will take time to achieve, and in the meantime candidates have to wade through a sea of confusion.

The Engineering Council wants universities and polytechnics to accept just two new-style degree First, for the majority of students as the main science route to professional qualification, courses (lasting at least three years full-time or four years on a sandwich basis) enhanced according to Engineering Council recommendations and leading to a BEng. Second, for at most 20 per cent of students, an "enhanced" and "extended" (to four or five years) course (leading to an MEng, which covers a greater, broader range of industrially-oriented studies — especially marketing — but is not as traditional, more specialised). The Engineering Council wants departments to have a common entry to both schemes with selection for the MEng, preferably at the end of the second year.

The message for candidates is don't rely on the bare list of course titles in the UCCA Handbook. It is essential to read carefully a full and up-to-date prospectus, and preferably a more detailed course leaflet.

A full and up-to-date index of degree courses, including changes already notified for 1986 entry, is available from Segal Information Services, at £4.50.

## School of Educational Studies University of Liverpool

### Advanced Courses for Teachers

FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME  
1985-86

#### MASTER OF EDUCATION

Open to trained graduates, to holders of an advanced diploma and to those with equivalent qualifications and/or experience, by course work or by dissertation in one or two of the following broad areas of study:

- Adult and Continuing Education
- Curriculum Studies
- Educational Policy, Politics and Practice
- Physical Education
- Psychological and Social Processes
- Religious Education
- Science Education
- Special Education

\*Chester College and Liverpool Institute of Higher Education also offer courses in the School's M Ed programme in these areas.

#### MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY AND DOCTOR IN PHILOSOPHY

Taken by dissertation/thesis and open to suitably qualified graduates or equivalent with or without a professional qualification in education. Applications are welcome at any time.

#### ADVANCED DIPLOMA IN SPECIAL EDUCATION

(Full-time only)

Open to trained teachers with at least three years' experience.

Full details and application forms are obtainable from: The Admissions Office (EG), The School of Educational Studies, The University, P.O. Box 147, Liverpool L69 3BX.

## UNIVERSITY OF LONDON INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

Department of Economic, Administrative and Policy Studies in Education

### Management Training for Secondary Education

Tutors: Bertie Everard  
John Sayer  
Derek Waters  
John Walton  
Pamela Young

Applications are invited for the full-time ten week programme for Secondary Headteachers and Deputies, Summer Term 1985. This training programme, which is eligible for support through the D.E.S. 'OTTO' (Circular 4-84) scheme has been designed in consultation with Local Education Authorities.

- to prepare for involvement in management training,
- to develop skills as leading professional and senior managers,
- to give scope for personal study projects.

Details and nomination forms may be obtained from Mr Derek Hollingsworth, Registry, University of London Institute of Education, 20 Bedford Way, London WC1H 0AL, and should be returned by 27 February, 1985.

Other enquiries may be made to the course tutors at 59 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0NT Tel 01-636 1500 Ext 774

## BE A SUCCESSFUL WRITER

Make money writing and earn while you learn

The Writing School, founded in 1949, shows you how to write articles, short stories, novels, romances, radio and TV scripts that sell and keep on selling. Top professional writers through the medium of the school's comprehensive home-study courses, give you individual tuition, showing you how to produce manuscripts that are fresh and readable. You get personal advice on selling your articles/stories to publishers—who are always on the lookout for exciting new talent.

All you supply is the ambition to succeed, and then spend just a few hours each week in a pleasurable occupation that will bring you great personal satisfaction, and useful extra income. Study at leisure in the comfort of your own home, or on boring rail, sea or air journeys.

Sounds interesting? It is. And you can't lose! If you have not recovered the cost of your tuition by the time you have completed the course your fees will be refunded.

Send today for the free book that tells you all about "Writing for Pleasure and Profit". No Stamp needed.

THE WRITING SCHOOL  
FREEPOST HD27, LONDON N22 6BR

## Cranfield

### MSc & PhD PRACTITIONER RESEARCH PROGRAMMES

Centre for Policy Studies in Social Order

Cranfield's MSc and PhD practitioner research programmes founded by Professor John Brown. Offer full-time and flexible part-time opportunities for experienced practitioners in institutions for care and order in society (police, probation, education, youth, housing, employment, prison health and social services, church and community organisations) to undertake research relevant to the working of their own, and associated professions, and to the needs of society.

Applicants for MSc programmes (1 year full time, 2 years part time) should have Honours degree plus professional experience.

Applicants for PhD programmes (2 years full time, 2 years part time) should have an MSc qualification.

Enquiries from individuals and institutions are welcomed by:

Professor John Brown,  
Centre for Policy Studies in Social Order,  
Building 54,  
Cranfield Institute of Technology, Bedford, Bedford MK43 0AL.  
Telephone (0234) 752749.

## THE UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM

### MSc Courses in Biochemical Engineering and Process

The 12-month course provides training in the areas of process engineering related to fermentation, pharmaceutical, food and water treatment industries. The course, which is accepted by SERC for tenure of advanced course students, is designed to cater for graduates of chemical engineering or biological sciences. It consists of 3 months taught course work and a 4-month research project.

Enquiries regarding a good honours degree in chemical engineering, biochemical engineering, microbiology or related disciplines. For further details contact: Dr A J Barker, Postgraduate Tutor, Department of Chemical Engineering, University of Birmingham, P.O. Box 363, Birmingham B15 2TT. Tel 021-421 1301, ext 2051 or 3548.

## CHINESE

(CNAA Diploma)

- For graduates of all disciplines
- Intensive foundation course from scratch to reading knowledge of newspapers and modern source materials
- Incorporates basic conversation
- One year Full time October to June
- Details from: Admissions (Room 224), Ealing College of Higher Education, FREEPOST, London W5 5BR. Tel. 01-579 4111.

## Speak a language

(THE GIFT OF A LIFETIME)

Why not give yourself or someone close to you the chance to master a foreign language? Proven self-instructional courses that really work. Full money-back guarantee if not satisfied.

Choose from 700 courses in 34 languages, including:

- Arabic
- Chinese
- German
- French
- Italian
- Japanese
- Portuguese
- Russian
- Spanish
- Swedish
- Thai
- Turkish
- Urdu
- Vietnamese
- Welsh
- Yiddish

For more information, contact: **JAPANESE FORUM**, Suite 162 31 Kensington Church Street, London W8 4LT. Tel: 01-587 1647.

## STUDY GERMAN IN AUSTRIA

"O" and "A" Level for 15-18 year old students

**LAUNZ VIENNA**

23 March-2 April, 14-28 August

at all grades

**VIENNA, SALZBURG, GRAZ**

2, 3, 4 weeks, July/August

and scheduled flights

**ANGLO-AUSTRIAN SOCIETY**

46 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1H 9AU  
Tel: 01-222 0366 ATOL 065

## Cranfield

School of Mechanical Engineering

APPLIED SCIENTISTS and MATHEMATICIANS

### TAKE THE FIRST STEP TOWARDS A CAREER IN THE ADVANCED ENGINEERING OF POWER AND PROPULSION SYSTEMS

One-Year M.Sc. Degrees are offered in Thermal Power with specialisation in:

- GAS TURBINE TECHNOLOGY
- ROTATING MACHINERY FOR OIL, GAS AND PROCESS INDUSTRIES
- COMBUSTION AND FUELS
- AEROSPACE PROPULSION

FUNDING is available to good honours graduates.

M.Sc. projects may comprise a group design study or an individual research topic emphasising engineering science aspects, e.g.:

Computational Modelling of Complex Flows.

Development and Application of Advanced Experimental and Optical Diagnostic Techniques.

Feasibility Studies for a wide range of Power and Propulsion Systems

Please send further details and an application form for the above course

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Tel: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Post to: Professor J. B. Moss (Ref 1101), School of Mechanical Engineering, Cranfield Institute of Technology, Cranfield, Bedford MK43 0AL (Tel 0234) 750111 ext 2364.

## MSc courses in... Aeronautics at Cranfield

Engineering • Science • Mathematics • Arts

### GRADUATES here's a new challenge

One or two year post-graduate courses in Aeronautical Engineering

World-famous throughout the Aerospace Industry, we are situated on a unique campus which combines state-of-the-art technology with a fully operational airfield.

So if you graduated in the last ten years with a First or good Second Class Honours in any discipline, we can offer you world-recognised:

• Aerodynamics, Flight Mechanics and Avionics

• Aerospace Vehicle Design

• Structural Design and Offshore Structures

• Air Transport Engineering and Management

• Bio-Aeronautics

The College of Aeronautics For Tomorrow's High Flyers

NAME \_\_\_\_\_ ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

I could become interested. Please send me your booklet!

## St. Clare's Oxford

A friendly, residential, co-educational college with an international atmosphere. 275 students. 16 plus

### SIXTH FORM SCHOLARSHIPS for the INTERNATIONAL BACCALAUREATE

a two year, six-subject course leading to university entry in Britain and worldwide. Ideal for the academic student who wishes to maintain a broad range of subjects.

The scholarship examination will be held at the college on Saturday, 9th March.

Further details available from: The Principal's Secretary, St. Clare's, 139 Banbury Road, OX2 7AL. Tel. Oxford (0865) 52031.

## THE BRITISH INSTITUTE OF FLORENCE

Welcome you to its quality courses in the Italian Renaissance and High Renaissance.

Drawing, and Water Colours, also

Classical and Modern Italian Art and



## RESEARCH/RESEARCH AWARDS

OXFORD UNIVERSITY  
DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING SCIENCE

SOMERVILLE COLLEGE

GENERAL ELECTRICAL COMPANY (GEC)

RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP/LECTURESHIP  
in Electrical Engineering

Applications are invited for the GEC Research Fellowship/Lecture-ship, funded by the GEC, to be held in the Department of Engineering Science and in association with Somerville College. The successful applicant will have had at least three years research experience, will be based in the department and will be expected to select a research topic which can be associated with existing work in the field of acousto-electronics, opto-electronics, control, or electric plasmas.

The Fellow/Lecturer will also be required to teach up to a maximum of five hours a week during term for the college. If the successful candidate is a woman, she will become a Research Fellow of Somerville College; if a man, a Research Lecturer.

The appointment will be for a period of three years with effect from October 1, 1985 or earlier.

Stipend (pensionable and age-related) in the range of £10,000 - £14,000 with full board and lodging in college, or full board and an accommodation allowance.

Applications, including cv and the names of three referees, should be forwarded to:

Professor E. G. S. Paige  
Department of Engineering Science  
Parks Road, Oxford OX1 3PJ

From whom further particulars can be obtained.

Closing date for applications: February 22, 1985. References should be sent direct, to arrive not later than February 22.

University of Newcastle  
upon TyneDEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL  
MANAGEMENT

JOB CREATION IN THE U.K.

## RESEARCH ASSOCIATE

A competing specialist, or social scientist, with computer experience is required to work as a research associate for one year.

Very large computer data files are used to study the lives of small businesses, and of particular interest is the work involved in developing a new product.

Applicants should be graduates, and have a PhD and should have some experience in the field of research.

The initial salary will be up to £12,500 per annum, according to age, qualifications and experience.

Applications, with the names and addresses of three referees, should be sent to Dr. M. G. S. Paige, Department of Industrial Management, University of Newcastle upon Tyne, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 7RU (0632 228511, ext. 3188), from whom further particulars can be obtained.

Closing date for applications: February 22, 1985. References should be sent direct, to arrive not later than February 22.

Further details and application forms may be obtained from Dr. M. G. S. Paige at the School of Education (0632 228511, ext. 3188).

Salary within the range £7,500 - £12,500 per annum, according to age, qualifications and experience.

Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from Dr. M. G. S. Paige at the School of Education (0632 228511, ext. 3188).

Closing date for applications: February 22, 1985.

Further details and application forms may be obtained from Dr. M. G. S. Paige at the School of Education (0632 228511, ext. 3188).

Closing date for applications: February 22, 1985.

Further details and application forms may be obtained from Dr. M. G. S. Paige at the School of Education (0632 228511, ext. 3188).

Closing date for applications: February 22, 1985.

Further details and application forms may be obtained from Dr. M. G. S. Paige at the School of Education (0632 228511, ext. 3188).

Closing date for applications: February 22, 1985.

Further details and application forms may be obtained from Dr. M. G. S. Paige at the School of Education (0632 228511, ext. 3188).

Closing date for applications: February 22, 1985.

Further details and application forms may be obtained from Dr. M. G. S. Paige at the School of Education (0632 228511, ext. 3188).

Closing date for applications: February 22, 1985.

Further details and application forms may be obtained from Dr. M. G. S. Paige at the School of Education (0632 228511, ext. 3188).

Closing date for applications: February 22, 1985.

Further details and application forms may be obtained from Dr. M. G. S. Paige at the School of Education (0632 228511, ext. 3188).

Closing date for applications: February 22, 1985.

Further details and application forms may be obtained from Dr. M. G. S. Paige at the School of Education (0632 228511, ext. 3188).

Closing date for applications: February 22, 1985.

Further details and application forms may be obtained from Dr. M. G. S. Paige at the School of Education (0632 228511, ext. 3188).

Closing date for applications: February 22, 1985.

Further details and application forms may be obtained from Dr. M. G. S. Paige at the School of Education (0632 228511, ext. 3188).

Closing date for applications: February 22, 1985.

Further details and application forms may be obtained from Dr. M. G. S. Paige at the School of Education (0632 228511, ext. 3188).

Closing date for applications: February 22, 1985.

Further details and application forms may be obtained from Dr. M. G. S. Paige at the School of Education (0632 228511, ext. 3188).

Closing date for applications: February 22, 1985.

Further details and application forms may be obtained from Dr. M. G. S. Paige at the School of Education (0632 228511, ext. 3188).

Closing date for applications: February 22, 1985.

Further details and application forms may be obtained from Dr. M. G. S. Paige at the School of Education (0632 228511, ext. 3188).

Closing date for applications: February 22, 1985.

Further details and application forms may be obtained from Dr. M. G. S. Paige at the School of Education (0632 228511, ext. 3188).

Closing date for applications: February 22, 1985.

Further details and application forms may be obtained from Dr. M. G. S. Paige at the School of Education (0632 228511, ext. 3188).

Closing date for applications: February 22, 1985.

Further details and application forms may be obtained from Dr. M. G. S. Paige at the School of Education (0632 228511, ext. 3188).

Closing date for applications: February 22, 1985.

## THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS

Department of Mechanical Engineering

TEACHING COMPANY IN ASSOCIATION WITH NEE CRANES LTD.

Applications are invited for a post of Engineering Associate for work on a DTI/BSRC Teaching Company Scheme organized jointly by NEE Cranes Ltd. and the University of Leeds.

The work will have a high technical content and will form part of a programme aimed at improving the manufacturing performance of the industrial economy by increasing application of advanced technology in the area of design and manufacture. The industrial partner is a research and development organization, and the University Department has a strong research in computer aided design.

The post which is of a fixed duration of two years will provide special structured training and offers excellent opportunities for those involved in a career development in CAD/CAM. Prospects for the possible continuity of employment within NEE Cranes Ltd. will be discussed at the interview.

Applicants should be under 35, hold a good honours degree in engineering or a related discipline, and have some industrial experience. Salary will be in the range £6,000-£8,320 based on qualifications and experience.

Informal enquiries may be made to Professor P. N. Cole, telephone (0532) 451751 ext 351 or 250, or to Mr J. Schwarzenbach ext 358.

Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from The Registrar, The University, Leeds LS2 9JT, quoting reference No. 05/81. Alternatively, they may be obtained from the Director of the Teaching Company Scheme, NEE Cranes Ltd, 1000, Leeds LS2 9JT, quoting reference No. 05/81.

Closing date for applications is February 28, 1985.

## THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS

SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

## NATIONAL EVALUATION OF TVEI (4 posts)

Applications are invited from suitably qualified graduates for the following posts to work on the National Evaluation of Technical and Vocational Education Initiative.

**SENIOR RESEARCH FELLOW (Ref no. 28/70)**

**RESEARCH FELLOW (Ref no. 28/71)**

**TWO POSTS OF RESEARCH ASSISTANT (Ref no. 28/72)**

Experience of qualitative research methodology and case study work is an essential requirement for the posts of Research Fellow. Research experience is also highly desirable for all four posts, and a strong background in school technology and/or science would be essential for the two posts of Research Assistant.

Appointments will start as soon as possible and will be for a fixed-term ending not later than August 31, 1985. Subject to satisfactory references, successful candidates will be offered a period of up to two years.

Informal enquiries may be directed to either Mr Douglas Barnes, Reader in Education, or Professor David Legg, the joint directors of the evaluation (tel 0532 451751, ext 358 or 6141).

Initial details, including cv, experience and qualifications, within the ranges:

**SENIOR RESEARCH FELLOW £12,500-£14,850**

**RESEARCH FELLOW £7,500-£10,150**

**RESEARCH ASSISTANT £5,000-£6,320**

Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from The Registrar, The University, Leeds LS2 9JT, quoting the appropriate reference number. Closing date for applications February 28, 1985.

## University of Edinburgh

KERR-FRY

AWARDS

The Administration Board of the Kerr-Fry Awards, established in 1965, is now accepting applications for the 1985 awards.

The awards are open to students of the University of Edinburgh who are studying for a degree in any of the following subjects:

(i) Natural Sciences or Mathematics

(ii) Not less than 30 years old, and

(iii) Former students of at least three years' standing at the University of Edinburgh.

Applicants should be graduates, and should have a strong background in school technology and/or science.

Applicants should be graduates, and should have a strong background in school technology and/or science.

Applicants should be graduates, and should have a strong background in school technology and/or science.

Applicants should be graduates, and should have a strong background in school technology and/or science.

Applicants should be graduates, and should have a strong background in school technology and/or science.

Applicants should be graduates, and should have a strong background in school technology and/or science.

Applicants should be graduates, and should have a strong background in school technology and/or science.

Applicants should be graduates, and should have a strong background in school technology and/or science.

Applicants should be graduates, and should have a strong background in school technology and/or science.

Applicants should be graduates, and should have a strong background in school technology and/or science.

Applicants should be graduates, and should have a strong background in school technology and/or science.

Applicants should be graduates, and should have a strong background in school technology and/or science.

Applicants should be graduates, and should have a strong background in school technology and/or science.

Applicants should be graduates, and should have a strong background in school technology and/or science.

Applicants should be graduates, and should have a strong background in school technology and/or science.

Applicants should be graduates, and should have a strong background in school technology and/or science.

Applicants should be graduates, and should have a strong background in school technology and/or science.

Applicants should be graduates, and should have a strong background in school technology and/or science.

Applicants should be graduates, and should have a strong background in school technology and/or science.

Applicants should be graduates, and should have a strong background in school technology and/or science.

Applicants should be graduates, and should have a strong background in school technology and/or science.

Applicants should be graduates, and should have a strong background in school technology and/or science.

Applicants should be graduates, and should have a strong background in school technology and/or science.

Applicants should be graduates, and should have a strong background in school technology and/or science.

Applicants should be graduates, and should have a strong background in school technology and/or science.

Applicants should be graduates, and should have a strong background in school technology and/or science.

Applicants should be graduates, and should have a strong background in school technology and/or science.

Applicants should be graduates, and should have a strong background in school technology and/or science.

Applicants should be graduates, and should have a strong background in school technology and/or science.

Applicants should be graduates, and should have a strong background in school technology and/or science.

Applicants should be graduates, and should have a strong background in school technology and/or science.

Applicants should be graduates, and should have a strong background in school technology and/or science.

Applicants should be graduates, and should have a strong background in school technology and/or science.

Applicants should be graduates, and should have a strong background in school technology and/or science.

Applicants should be graduates, and should have a strong background in school technology and/or science.

Applicants should be graduates, and should have a strong background in school technology and/or science.

## THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

POST-DOCTORAL

RESEARCH FELLOW

Applications are invited for the post of Post-Doctoral Research Fellow in the Department of Physics, University of Leeds.

The successful candidate will be required to carry out research in the field of solid state physics, and to supervise the work of research students.

The post is of a fixed duration of two years, and will be renewable for a further two years.

Applicants should be graduates, and should have a strong background in school technology and/or science.

Applicants should be graduates, and should have a strong background in school technology and/or science.

Applicants should be graduates, and should have a strong background in school technology and/or science.

Applicants should be graduates, and should have a strong background in school technology and/or science.

Applicants should be graduates, and should have a strong background in school technology and/or science.

Applicants should be graduates, and should have a strong background in school technology and/or science.

Applicants should be graduates, and should have a strong background in school technology and/or science.

Applicants should be graduates, and should have a strong background in school technology and/or science.

Applicants should be graduates, and should have a strong background in school technology and/or science.

Applicants should be graduates, and should have a strong background in school technology and/or science.

Applicants should be graduates, and should have a strong background in school technology and/or science.

Applicants should be graduates, and should have a strong background in school technology and/or science.

Applicants should be graduates, and should have a strong background in school technology and/or science.

Applicants should be graduates, and should have a strong background in school technology and/or science.

Applicants should be graduates, and should have a strong background in school technology and/or science.

Applicants should be graduates, and should have a strong background in school technology and/or science.

Applicants should be graduates, and should have a strong background in school technology and/or science.

Applicants should be graduates, and should have a strong background in school technology and/or science.

Applicants should be graduates, and should have a strong background in school technology and/or science.

Applicants should be graduates, and should have a strong background in school technology and/or science.

Applicants should be graduates, and should have a strong background in school technology and/or science.

Applicants should be graduates, and should have a strong background in school technology and/or science.

Applicants should be graduates, and should have a strong background in school technology and/or science.

Applicants should be graduates, and should have a strong background in school technology and/or science.

Applicants should be graduates, and should have a strong background in school technology and/or science.

Applicants should be graduates, and should have a strong background in school technology and/or science.

Applicants should be graduates, and should have a strong background in school technology and/or science.

Applicants should be graduates, and should have a strong background in school technology and/or science.

Applicants should be graduates, and should have a strong background in school technology and/or science.

Applicants should be graduates, and should have a strong background in school technology and/or science.

Applicants should be graduates, and should have a strong background in school technology and/or science.

Applicants should be graduates, and should have a strong background in school technology and/or science.

Applicants should be graduates, and should have a strong background in school technology and/or science.

Applicants should be graduates, and should have a strong background in school technology and/or science.

Applicants should be graduates, and should have a strong background in school technology and/or science.

Applicants should be graduates, and should have a strong background in school technology and/or science.

Applicants should be graduates, and should have a strong background in school technology and/or science.

Applicants should be graduates, and should have a strong background in school technology and/or science.

## University of Lancaster

Department of Chemistry

RESEARCH POSTS

Applications are invited for Three University-Financed research posts tenable for one year in the following areas:

1. Novel chromatographic materials based on surface-active polymers (Ref. No. L148/5).

2. The photochemistry of unsaturated ketones, including polymer-phase work (Ref. No. L148/6).

3. Synthesis of novel polymers and copolymers, particularly those containing functional groups (Ref. No. L148/7).

For post 1, the candidate should be a Chemist (or possibly materials scientist) qualified ideally to Ph.D. level in a relevant polymer area and preferably with experience of chromatography. For post 2 and 3, the candidate should be experienced in organic synthetic work, preferably with post graduate experience.

Salaries will be within the ranges £6,000-£7,500 for posts 2 and 3, and £7,500-£9,450 for post 1, depending on age and qualifications.

For further particulars and application forms, please write to the Establishment Office (quoting Ref. No. L148/5, L148/6, L148/7) University House, Lancaster, LA1 4YW, where applications (3 copies) together with three referees should be sent to arrive NOT LATER THAN FEBRUARY 22, 1985.

## University of Lancaster

Department of Engineering

RESEARCH ASSISTANT—

INSTRUMENTATION AND MEASUREMENT

A Research Assistant in the development of a Micro-Processor based instrumentation system. Experience with instrumentation and measurement is essential. The post is of a fixed duration of two years, and will be renewable for a further two years.

Applicants should be graduates, and should have a strong background in school technology and/or science.

Applicants should be graduates, and should have a strong background in school technology and/or science.

Applicants should be graduates, and should have a strong background in school technology and/or science.

Applicants should be graduates, and should have a strong background in school technology and/or science.

Applicants should be graduates, and should have a strong background in school technology and/or science.

Applicants should be graduates, and should have a strong background in school technology and/or science.

Applicants should be graduates, and should have a strong background in school technology and/or science.

Applicants should be graduates, and should have a strong background in school technology and/or science.

Applicants should be graduates, and should have a strong background in school technology and/or science.

Applicants should be graduates, and should have a strong background in school technology and/or science.

Applicants should be graduates, and should have a strong background in school technology and/or science.

Applicants should be graduates, and should have a strong background in school technology and/or science.

Applicants should be graduates, and should have a strong background in school technology and/or science.

Applicants should be graduates, and should have a strong background in school technology and/or science.

Applicants should be graduates, and should have a strong background in school technology and/or science.

Applicants should be graduates, and should have a strong background in school technology and/or science.

Applicants should be graduates, and should have a strong background in school technology and/or science.

Applicants should be graduates, and should have a strong background in school technology and/or science.

Applicants should be graduates, and should have a strong background in school technology and/or science.

Applicants should be graduates, and should have a strong background in school technology and/or science.

Applicants should be graduates, and should have a strong background in school technology and/or science.

Applicants should be graduates, and should have a strong background in school technology and/or science.



ENICS  
THE SOUTH BANK  
CAL ENGINEERING  
for the technology  
LECTURER II

SHIPS  
COLLEGE  
NI 38J  
ion with  
SOCIETY  
EY JUNIOR  
FELLOWSHIP

SHIPS  
COLLEGE  
NI 38J  
ion with  
SOCIETY  
EY JUNIOR  
FELLOWSHIP

SHIPS  
COLLEGE  
NI 38J  
ion with  
SOCIETY  
EY JUNIOR  
FELLOWSHIP

SHIPS  
COLLEGE  
NI 38J  
ion with  
SOCIETY  
EY JUNIOR  
FELLOWSHIP

SHIPS  
COLLEGE  
NI 38J  
ion with  
SOCIETY  
EY JUNIOR  
FELLOWSHIP

SHIPS  
COLLEGE  
NI 38J  
ion with  
SOCIETY  
EY JUNIOR  
FELLOWSHIP

SHIPS  
COLLEGE  
NI 38J  
ion with  
SOCIETY  
EY JUNIOR  
FELLOWSHIP

SHIPS  
COLLEGE  
NI 38J  
ion with  
SOCIETY  
EY JUNIOR  
FELLOWSHIP

SHIPS  
COLLEGE  
NI 38J  
ion with  
SOCIETY  
EY JUNIOR  
FELLOWSHIP

SHIPS  
COLLEGE  
NI 38J  
ion with  
SOCIETY  
EY JUNIOR  
FELLOWSHIP

SHIPS  
COLLEGE  
NI 38J  
ion with  
SOCIETY  
EY JUNIOR  
FELLOWSHIP

SHIPS  
COLLEGE  
NI 38J  
ion with  
SOCIETY  
EY JUNIOR  
FELLOWSHIP

SHIPS  
COLLEGE  
NI 38J  
ion with  
SOCIETY  
EY JUNIOR  
FELLOWSHIP

SHIPS  
COLLEGE  
NI 38J  
ion with  
SOCIETY  
EY JUNIOR  
FELLOWSHIP

SHIPS  
COLLEGE  
NI 38J  
ion with  
SOCIETY  
EY JUNIOR  
FELLOWSHIP

SHIPS  
COLLEGE  
NI 38J  
ion with  
SOCIETY  
EY JUNIOR  
FELLOWSHIP

SHIPS  
COLLEGE  
NI 38J  
ion with  
SOCIETY  
EY JUNIOR  
FELLOWSHIP

SHIPS  
COLLEGE  
NI 38J  
ion with  
SOCIETY  
EY JUNIOR  
FELLOWSHIP

SHIPS  
COLLEGE  
NI 38J  
ion with  
SOCIETY  
EY JUNIOR  
FELLOWSHIP

SHIPS  
COLLEGE  
NI 38J  
ion with  
SOCIETY  
EY JUNIOR  
FELLOWSHIP

SHIPS  
COLLEGE  
NI 38J  
ion with  
SOCIETY  
EY JUNIOR  
FELLOWSHIP

## DIARY

**A LAST-MINUTE attempt** to persuade Central Television to change parts of its forthcoming 12-part series, *Black-buster*, about Scott and Amundsen is being mounted by Lord Kennet, the SDP peer and the son of Captain Scott's widow.

Lord Kennet spent a whole day last week viewing the seven-part series in company with Mr John Hemmings, the Director of the Royal Geographical Society. They promptly dispatched a letter "roundly condemning" the programmes, which are based on the controversial book on the subject by Roland Huntford, published five years ago, which claimed that Lady Scott had had an affair with Nansen, the Norwegian explorer. But Lord Kennet said: "My objection is not about the treatment of Lady Scott—my mother—but primarily about the way Scott himself is portrayed."

Central TV says it has no plans to change the series as a result of Lord Kennet's letter. Mr Huntford says he can't see what Lord K is protesting about. "Scott is portrayed as a loser, but then he was a loser," others protest. "The programme was made through the IBA to prevent the series beginning, as scheduled, on February 18."

**THE CURRENT** Estates Times contains an advertisement for what is surely the first second-hand Sinclair C5 to come on the market. "As new," it says. "Under guarantee. Can deliver." Which turns out to have been placed by Mr John Kerr, a Matlock estate agent, who is very pleased indeed with his Sinclair. As well he might be, since he bought it on the day of its launch, with a view to getting as much local TV and press coverage for his firm as he could. Which turned out to be a great deal. Mr Kerr says it would only have 30-35 miles on the clock if it had a clock. "I've had a go, my wife had a go, my mother-in-law had a go, so I thought we might as well sell it."

**THE FIRST** chape in Mr Kinnoch's private office will come about when his aide and speech-writer, John Reid, leaves to go back to the summer to his job working for Helen Liddell as research officer of the party's Scotland. There seems to be feeling that Mr Kinnoch needs to bring in something of a heavyweight figure to complement what is a young and fairly inexperienced team. Ms Liddell?

**HELEN BUCKINGHAM'S** ast has finally caught up with her. The flamboyant prostitute's rights campaigner of the Seventies is now an unmarried mother of 45 living in an attic flat in Hampstead, waiting for the bankruptcy order and the bailiffs. The action with the Inland Revenue, which she provoked eight years ago, has now resulted in the Revenue pursuing her for more than £5,000 in back tax. She is thought to be the first prostitute actually bankrupted for failure to pay a tax claim.

The money she has spent fighting the claim has left her on social security with little money, a two-year-old son and no telephone. She hasn't worked as a prostitute for more than three years while the campaign which she spearheaded has since passed into other hands. "I wouldn't object to paying tax in the future," she says. "I'm sure Mrs Thatcher would be in favour of taxing such private enterprise." Meanwhile, she turns a jaundiced eye on Janet Fookes's kerb-crawling bill. "Every time they've done it they've always picked up someone they wished they hadn't."

**THOSE** local authorities trying to adopt the NUM blacklist of companies alleged to have scabbed during the dispute don't always have an easy time of it, as Bolsover council is discovering. The list is about 30 pages long, with periodic updates from the NUM. It is not in perfect alphabetical order and sometimes you just get firms listed as "Blogs of Martlepool," says Bolsover's chief executive, Mr C. A. Tucker.

Every department which sends out work to tender has to have a copy, with involved company searches sometime necessary. To see if, for instance, a certain firm of asbestos strippers is part of a larger group of the same name. The council has so far blacked out a dozen companies after taking counsel's advice about the legality of not always accepting the lowest tender. In one case the council did employ a blacklisted company after being advised that they would not otherwise be able to afford to have the work done.

Alan Rusbridger



Stalin, Roosevelt and Churchill dining at Yalta. Picture Bettmann Archive

**YALTA 1945: John Gittings explains how the concord of the Big Three turned to distrust**

# Power policies of mutual suspicion

**AFTER** the deal had been struck at Yalta, Churchill presided over a splendid banquet in the Vorontsov villa, half Gothic and half Moorish in style. There were numerous toasts and great quantities of food, only marred by the mosquitoes which also feasted on the guests' ankles beneath the table.

A slight misunderstanding at a previous banquet, when Stalin offended Churchill by a somewhat flippant toast to the King of England, had been cleared up. A rather weary Roosevelt listened as the British Prime Minister now proposed the health of the Soviet leader. "The fire of war has burnt up the misunderstandings of the past," he said. "We feel we have a friend whom we can trust, and I hope he will continue to feel the same about us."

As the party dispersed and the leaders said goodbye, the assembled British diplomats gave three cheers for Stalin. Was this the same Winston Churchill who, barely a year later, at Fulton, Missouri, would say that no one knew the limits to Soviet expansionism, the man who son-

orously pronounced that an Iron Curtain had fallen "from Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic"? Stalin's own metamorphosis was every bit as complete. At Yalta he had drunk to the health of "the man who is born once in a hundred years, and who bravely held up the banner of Great Britain." In March 1946 he replied to the Fulton speech by describing Churchill as a "frebrand of war" who reminded him remarkably of "Hitler and his friends."

The events which helped so quickly bring about the breakdown of the Yalta accord are complex. Many developments played their role: the four-power division of Germany and the question of reparations, the political arrangements in Poland and Eastern Europe generally, the Soviet request for American aid, the emerging civil war in China, the setting up of the United Nations, and (until a secret at Yalta) the American monopoly of atomic power.

But Yalta was already flawed by the split-level psychology of the great-power politicians who on the one hand sought to establish an Olympian camaraderie as joint arbiters of the world, while at the same time they nourished the most intense suspicions. This almost psychotic pattern was to become familiar as the cold war developed, oscillating between summit and confrontation.

It is with us today as an American President decides he can be "reasonably optimistic" about negotiating with the rulers of an "evil empire," while the Russians waver between regarding the Western leaders as "war maniacs" or as "sober-minded statesmen." From Yalta onwards, attitude has been as important as actuality.

Yalta represented the high point of Allied diplomacy with the Allies jointly lifted by their approaching victory but not yet squabbling over the spoils of war. Most post-war historians have agreed, except in the more extreme corners of cold war scholarship, that the deal struck at Yalta was a reasonable one.

"Certainly there had been

compromise on all sides," wrote William Hardy McNeill in his balanced study of the wartime alliance for the Royal Institute of International Affairs. "Stalin had conceded to Roosevelt a limitation on the Soviet veto power on the Security Council; Roosevelt had conceded territory and special rights in the Far East to Stalin. Stalin had conceded something to the British in Yugoslavia; and Churchill had yielded a good deal in Poland."

Whether the deals which were struck before and during the Yalta conference amounted to a division into actual spheres of influence is a subject on which the Yalta legation in London, Washington and Moscow can still become very heated. In the West, there is the far-out view, loosely supported by President Reagan last year, that it was a shameful division which should be repudiated (at least in Eastern Europe).

There is also the middle-ground diplomatic view that it was a set of fairly temporary arrangements which, if Stalin had not turned nasty, could have led to better things. The Soviet view, on the other hand, is that Yalta still represents the benchmark for great power cooperation on equal terms from which post-war American policy has since tried to exclude them.

The issue of spheres of influence had already been dramatised in Moscow in October, 1944 when Churchill met Stalin late one evening in the Kremlin. He decided, as he wrote in his memoirs, that "the moment was apt for business." Taking a half sheet of paper, Churchill wrote out the percentages that were to indicate degrees of "predominance": 90 per

cent for the Russians in Romania, 90 per cent for the British in Greece, 75 per cent for the Russians in Bulgaria, and 50-50 in Hungary and Yugoslavia. He pushed the paper across to Stalin who made a large tick on it with a blue pencil. "Let us burn the paper," Churchill said. "No, you keep it," replied Stalin.

The existence of this deal is admitted by the British (who even explain that the figure for Hungary was altered later to read 80 per cent for the Russians), but passionately denied by the Soviet Union. A commemorative booklet on Yalta now on sale in Moscow says that the plan was "rejected outright by the Soviet side," because it "ran counter to the foreign policy principles of a Socialist state." Indeed it did, but Stalin's foreign policy (in the words of Isaac Deutscher) was guided "by the motives of orthodox strategy, not of international revolution."

The great Yalta sell-out, in the McCarthyite view of the 1950s which still has echoes today, was in the Far East. Yet given the American desire (even if it was later regretted) for Soviet entry into the war against Japan, Stalin's price — the return of what it had lost in the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-05 — was, in Roosevelt's words, "a very reasonable suggestion."

More significant was the Russian willingness, as time went on, to accept American control of a defeated Japan and to at least attempt to restrain Mao in China. It was indeed the Soviet Union which was to concede the Far Eastern sphere of influence to the US, and not the other way around. (The Korean war was Kim Il Sung's private enterprise.)

In Eastern Europe things were very different. The most fundamental fact was the presence there of the Red Army, while in Italy and France the West had already set the *quid pro quo* settlement that Stalin needed. As Roosevelt privately admitted, "obviously the Russians are going to do things their own way in the areas they occupy. Problems were bound to arise — as they did very soon — where the two post-war systems overlapped, as they did in Germany and Austria. But it was in Poland that, for very special reasons, the bitter but essential geopolitical rationality of the Yalta deal came under the most severe strain."

Whatever latitude for democratic diversity existed elsewhere in the agreements on Eastern Europe, and for the next two years there was some scope in Hungary and Czechoslovakia, at least — the Soviet position on Poland was absolutely clear from the start. The Polish state should be "strengthened" to safeguard the Soviet security interest.

Stalin's basic message to the Americans in 1945 has been repeated by all of his successors up to and including Mr Gorbachev. He wished to maintain what would now call superpower collaboration under peace-time conditions (and he very quickly dismissed the British as unable to do much for the Soviet Union or vice versa). Soviet leaders, as in his case, assumed the worst about the "other side" and seek superiority, or do we work for the best and accept accommodation? Yalta's fragile deal could not survive the first unyielding conclusion.

Daniel Yergin, the most recent and lively scholar of post-war diplomacy, has described in *Shattered Peace* how the "Yalta axioms" which assumed that cooperation with the Soviet Union was possible were soon discarded. The division between doves and hawks had begun early. The question was posed then as it still presents itself today: Do we assume the worst about the "other side" and seek superiority, or do we work for the best and accept accommodation? Yalta's fragile deal could not survive the first unyielding conclusion.

**TOMORROW: Jonathan Steele on the next 40 years.**

## Rift among the French comrades

**THE 25th congress** of the French Communist Party, which opens tomorrow in the northern outskirts of Paris, will not be five days of easy self-congratulation.

In the last few weeks, the barrage of opinion polls, critiques and revelations has been severe enough to trouble the nerves of the most dedicated party-liner. In late January, Paris Match reported that 60 per cent of French opinion regarded the Communist Party as backward looking.

Last weekend, the Journal

de Dimanche gave its readers the results of another poll — among respondents as a whole, 54 per cent thought the party had entered a phase of inevitable decline; among Communist supporters, 46 per cent took the same view.

This week, the magazine, Le Point, reported another piece of research among Communist supporters — defined as those who had voted for the party at least once during the last 15 years. A large minority, 35 per cent took a positive view

**The Communist Party congress opens tomorrow. CAMPBELL PAGE reports from Paris**

of what Francois Mitterrand had achieved as Socialist President of the Republic. A slightly higher proportion, 39 per cent were critical of communism in action, as seen in the Soviet Union. M. George Marchais, the Communist Party leader, won slightly less support (43 per cent) than M. Charles Fiterman, a former minister in a Socialist-led government who attracted 44 per cent of the vote as the best representative of the respondent's idea of communism.

Commenting on the results

of one of the polls M. Henri Fiszbin, a thwarted reformer who was once a member of the party's central committee and leader of its Paris federation, said there was no chance that the party would take action to halt its decline at or after the 25th congress.

The crisis, he said, had been caused "by the devout attachment to dogma rather than reality, the authoritarian way in which the party works, and by its decision to remain in the bosom of Soviet socialism."

It was obvious that M. Marchais in his final speech at the congress would stick to the same theme as in his report to the central committee to June — "things which are the exact opposite of those which, according to this opinion poll, would allow the Communist Party to emerge from the crisis."

In the poll, respondents pressed for changes in the leadership, greater independence from the Soviet Union, more internal democracy, and better relations with the Socialist Party.

There is, however, little doubt that Mr Marchais, now 64 years old, will survive the congress, which he has experienced since being chosen as leader in 1969.

The real problem is whether the party, after its tormented experience of a common programme and the union of the Left; after its depressing performance in the European elections, with its lowest percentage of the poll for more than 50 years, and its decision to withdraw its ministers from the Socialist-led government in July,

can mould a promising future for itself in French society.

Above all, it has to solve the problem of the Left in a number of Western European countries. Communist and Socialist parties must unite in order to achieve anti-wing majority and secure power, but nobody stops the clock. The relative strength of the two parties continues to change, and victory is also defeat for one of them.

## MARTIN PAWLEY on the architects' architect Rogers and high-tech heart

**THOUGH** architects have learned to keep quiet about their innermost beliefs there is one ceremony where they still celebrate their despised articles of faith and escape censure — even from Prince Charles — for so doing.

The event is the annual award of the Royal Gold Medal for Architecture. The name of the chosen recipient is announced — or leaked — every February in good time for a presentation in June.

This year, the honour is going to Richard George Rogers, the 52-year-old architect of the new high-tech Lloyds of London building, under construction in the City, co-architect of the Centre Pompidou in Paris — often described as the most popular modern building in Europe — and creator of Britain's own microchip shop, the spectacular Immos factory in Wales.

Where the Sinclair C5 raises derisive sniffs, and the world of Habitat 67, the architect of Richard Rogers commands the respect and enthusiasm of leading technologists everywhere.

Alone among the finalists in the National Gallery extension competition of 1982, Richard Rogers produced a purely space-age solution to the problem of adding something significant to the architecture of Trafalgar Square — something that did not cringe beneath the supposed grandeur of the Gallery itself, and something that did not ignore the real function of public open space in an age of directionless tourism.

The then president of RIBA, Owen Luder, exploded with enthusiasm when he saw it on public exhibition. "This is the architecture of a man who says, 'God you, this is the way it's going to be!'" Luder exclaimed. He was severely censured by the exponents of protocol and revivalism who believe that he should have remained neutral as the sorry story of compromise unfolded.

Among architects, the work of Rogers can excite such feelings and generate such outbursts, whatever they cost in adverse publicity, because he has never ac-

cepted the fall of the Modern Movement, never doubted the importance of engineering, never shrunk from the use of the most advanced materials . . . and never run out of clients prepared to pour millions into projects that perpetually give the lie to the idea that good architecture is something to do with the heritage industry.

It is because he keeps alive the idea of architecture as a branch of evolving technology that Richard Rogers has been awarded the Gold Medal, an honour that has, with unnoticed single-mindedness, been annually

awarded to modernists for the past 33 years. Despite their fashionable successes, the Post-Modern and now the classical revivalists, have yet to receive this final accolade from their peers.

Connoisseurs of the Gold Medal ceremony will long recall the arrival of 83-year-old Bertold Lubetkin on the stage of the Jarvis Hall at the Royal Institute of British Architects in 1952. Over the public-address system came the strains of the soundtrack from *Chariots of Fire*, as a capacity audience that had braved a rail and tube strike to get there, erupted into wild applause for an ancient figure who had ceased to practise 30 years before because he refused to compromise his Modernist beliefs.

A year later, Norman Foster, an advanced technology architect of a talent as great if not greater than Rogers, received the medal from the equally-aged American pioneer, Richard Buckminster Fuller — a man who designed the air-transparent houses in the age of the Zepplin — and who was to die within a week of the event.

Such occasions, even including the bizarre ceremony of 1984 when the recipient, the Indian architect, Charles Correa, was sidelined by an unexpected attack by Prince Charles on his hosts, are part of the mythology of the Royal Gold Medal.

Richard Rogers was not merely being polite, when, in his acceptance of the nomination, he said that he considered it not so much an honour for an individual, as an honour for the art of architecture. The day the Royal Gold Medal goes to an eclectic or a revivalist, the last bastion of modern architecture in Britain will have fallen.

## When we say you can go far, we don't just mean on the beat.

Everyone who joins the Met follows the same path at first. You start as a constable on probation for two years, receiving intensive training in policing skills. Both in the classroom and on the streets of London. This provides you with a solid foundation for the rest of your career; whether you want to specialise, seek promotion, or both.

To get to the top, we'll expect you to gain as much experience as possible of the many different aspects of police work.

You can go just as far as your ability and individual skills will take you. When you've completed your probationary training, you can set your sights on the competitive sergeants exam.

After a minimum of two years as a Sergeant, you can follow up (in due course) with the inspectors exam.

After that, further promotion to Chief Inspector and above is purely on merit and your track record, as a police officer.

Obviously, it's a challenging career that won't suit everyone. The rewards, both personal and financial, are high at every level. But so are the standards of our two day selection process.

To stand a chance, you must be at least 18½, over 172 cms tall for a man, or 168 cms for a woman. Ideally, you should have at least five good 'O' levels as well as all the personal qualities that go to make a good police officer.

If you get in, how far you go is entirely up to you.

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT THE APPOINTMENTS OFFICER, CAREERS INFORMATION CENTRE, DEPARTMENT MD984, NEW SCOTLAND YARD, LONDON SW6 0RG, OR PHONE 01723 4575.



# Watch out—Nigel's in a macho monetarist mood trying to bring back his virility



## NOTEBOOK

Edited by  
Hamish McRae

WERE THEY brilliantly perceptive, or have they goofed?

You could say that had the authorities allowed the market to do what they wanted and bring down base rates by 1 per cent or more last week, sterling would now be

looking distinctly weak against the surging dollar.

Alternatively you could say that they missed the window, last week when interest rates could have been reduced by 1 per cent (the authorities stopping more) whereas the new dollar surge makes that rather more difficult.

The core of the problem is public relations. Somehow the government has to get across the message that a modest fall in British interest rates would still be consistent with a rather stricter monetary policy that ruled, say, last autumn. It is a subtle message, and getting it over is made all the more difficult by the mess of recent weeks.

The immediate focus of the markets today will be on the money supply figures. On the assumption that rising will show bank lending rising at a very fast rate, and sterling M3 remaining close to the top of the target range, there should still be some scope for a modest fall in base rates. You do not need 10 per cent real interest

rates to curb monetary growth.

Assuming they don't fiddle about with previous figures, a rise of per cent on sterling M3 would put it just inside the target, while a rise of 1 per cent would leave it just outside.

But the fall in base rates, if any, has to appear market inspired rather than Bank of England led. We are into macho monetarism now, as the tone of the Chancellor's speech to the bankers last night made clear.

So to some extent we will have to have higher than necessary interest rates until the Chancellor's reputation for monetary policy is re-established, or until sterling M3 is well within the target range.

## More an art

WE STILL have this puzzle that until the British Telecom issue money supply seemed under reasonable control. Then what seemed a temporary distortion has

refused to go away. Until the Telecom issue, though, sterling M3 was all right, the wider measure of money PSL2 was not. Now PSL2 includes the building societies, and it was rising very fast.

It will not be a complete explanation, but it would be quite plausible to argue that for the previous couple of years there has been a continuing shift of deposits away from banks to building societies, but in the last few months some of this money has returned as the banks have rushed to offer high interest current accounts.

The building societies, for their part, had gone increasingly into banking business, as mortgage lenders, and were borrowing more than they needed, and used the spare cash for other things.

In other words, the main monetary measure only seemed to be behaving because the banks were losing heavily on building societies. When they fought back, the M3 measure recaptured some of the growth that it has lost.

If you conclude from this that monetary policy is much more of an art than a science you would be right. The fact that underlying monetary growth was faster than the figures suggested at the time would be corroborated by the movement of house and share prices, and by the weakness of sterling. Let too much money slosh about the economy and it goes into fixed assets like houses, financial assets like shares, or it flows abroad and pulls down sterling.

Because the money figures looked all right and because inflation (as measured by retail prices, not by asset prices) was low, economists concluded that velocity of circulation must be falling. We might say that this has been wrong, or at any rate misleading. Velocity was not falling—the stock of money should have been compared against some inflation figure which allowed for asset price changes. We have actually had more inflation than we thought we had.

Velocity, instead of falling, may even have been rising.

## Loan worries

WHEN THE Governor of the Bank of England warns bankers in public about the latest financial fashions, you can be sure that action is near to curb it. Mr. Leigh-Pemberton told the Overseas Bankers' Club annual dinner that he saw some "worrying trends" in new types of lending now being done by banks. Much of this is off their balance sheets and at slim profit margins.

Lord, he says, may not accurately reflect the credit risks involved. He was referring to ostensibly clever techniques such as note issuance facilities, which in effect let a bank lend money while technically not increasing its balance sheet. There are dozens of variations, and many of them do not actually cost as much as the books of the banks. This means that the banks are not obliged to set aside a portion of their capital to back the loans and

they can also afford to charge considerably less than for ordinary credit.

As the Governor said, competition to lend to good borrowers is intense. As a result "much ingenuity is lavished on devising new instruments, many of them off balance sheet, to tempt both borrowers and investors," he told the bankers that they may not be paying enough attention to the capital they need to back these loans and that they would be well advised "to examine closely the extent of the risks involved and what they should charge."

Now there is an important distinction between the bad old credits to Latin America and the new types of loan, which so far are almost all to major borrowers in industry. Such loans, which are of a crash, Mexican-style, are not yet great. To his credit the Governor is stepping in before rather than after the event with the warning.

But with \$9.5 billion of note issuance facilities alone last year, much of it in the second half, it would not be

long before rather less sound borrowers get in on the act, such is the pressure of competition to lend. And as the banks are making aside their profit and setting aside their facilities, they would have even less cushion against default than they do for Latin America.

Ask bankers at last night's dinner, and nine out of ten would say they do not like this financial game, but of course they have to do it because otherwise the banker next door will grab the customer. That was the active the learning reaction which made the banks lend so much to Latin America.

## Trial and error

WE WANTED yesterday to get hold of one of British Telecom's new "profit centres" — Telecom "Van" Bristol. For some time, inquiries answered the phone within a minute. The number was dialled, the operator answered, and the number had been changed.

## Government intervention dents reserves

# Base rate hopes fade as dollar rises again

By Peter Rodgers and Christopher Munn

The City's firm belief last week that a base rate cut was coming had all but evaporated by last night, as money market rates pointed to a fall of at most a half per cent and the dollar surged on foreign exchanges, gaining over a cent on the pound.

Figures for Britain's official reserves also confirmed that the government substantially stepped up its direct intervention on the foreign exchange markets last month. The reserves showed their largest underlying fall since March 1983 of \$282 million, in the main due to support buying of the pound.

The surge in the dollar hit the pound less than other currencies. The West German Bundesbank intervened to buy marks without much lasting effect. There was no sign of a concerted programme of intervention by other central banks, and the mark closed at a 12-year low against the dollar of DM 3.2110, compared with DM 3.1775 on Friday.

The unprecedented gap between money market rates and bank base rates last week led to an almost unanimous City belief that a base rate fall of

1.5 or 2 per cent was imminent. But the dollar's strong performance trimmed this to 1 per cent yesterday morning — as measured by money market rates — and to 0.5 per cent by the afternoon. Another big inducement was the Chancellor's well publicised determination to maintain a tight monetary policy.

There were still hopes that today's money supply figures would lead to a modest base rate fall. But one view was that the pound's relative resilience to the dollar was only due to the spreading belief that a base rate cut will be either small or delayed.

The dollar was strong because of deep scepticism about whether there could be any cut in the US budget deficit in the light of the big spending proposals which President Reagan has put to Congress, and a determination to cut through. This suggests that US interest rates will remain high.

Shares slumped 18.3 on the FT index early in the day because of the pound's weakness, but began to pick up as it appeared that a base rate cut today was still not ruled out. The index closed 9.2 down at 1088.3.

Treasury figures showed a

fall in the reserve of \$173 million to a level of \$15.52 billion. The underlying fall, after taking account of some borrowing and valuation changes, was put at \$282 million.

Though the authorities do not normally comment on intervention, the Chancellor told the Treasury Committee of the House of Commons last week that the five biggest industrial countries had collectively intervened to sell dollars in the middle of last month.

In addition, Bank of England intervention has clearly gone beyond mere smoothing of market fluctuations in 9 months, when interest rates rose by 4½ per cent. The sterling index against all our trading partners' currencies began January at 72.5, sinking to 70.3 on January 28, before recovering to 71.6 at the end of the month.

The fall in the index was broadly in line with City analysts' expectations, though it is difficult from the figures to gauge the full extent of intervention to support the pound. The Treasury as usual refused to comment, but it is understood that there was intervention apart from the coordinated intervention of January 15.

Treasury figures showed a

## Reagan's budget: 'short of goal'

From Alex Brummer in Washington

DESPITE large proposed cuts in domestic spending the US government's borrowing requirement will remain at historically high levels until the late 1980s according to President Reagan's 1986 budget which was formally delivered to Congress yesterday.

The US Treasury will need to raise some \$172.5 billion in the financial markets in the 1986 fiscal year. While this is considerably less than the \$201.4 billion of borrowing anticipated this year the figures assume continued strong growth in the US economy and falling US interest rates until the end of the decade and extensive domestic cuts by the Congress.

Mr Reagan is asking for \$51 billion of cuts in 1986, \$53 billion in 1987 and \$105 billion in 1988. But he acknowledges that the cuts to the budget document that this is "still a far cry from our goal of a balanced budget." Many economists believe that the continued high deficits will keep interest rates higher than they would otherwise be in the months and years ahead.

Among the suggested budget cuts likely to cause concern in the international financial community in the years ahead is a proposal to dramatically cut-back on support for the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and other development institutions when existing commitments come to an end. This would mean that budget authority for these institutions would drop from \$1.3 billion in 1987 to \$375 million a year later.

As the largest shareholder in the IMF and World Bank the US's decision to suspend further replenishment could deal a severe blow to developing countries currently beset by problems of debt in South America and poverty in Africa.

The Administration's hopes of bringing down the deficit in future years rest partly on savings such as those at the multilateral banks and on optimistic economic assumptions. The White House forecast that after a 6.8 per cent growth rate last year the gross national product will grow by a maximum of 3.3 per cent in 1986 and 4 per cent in subsequent years until 1989.

As a result it expects the unemployment rate, which moved up 0.3 per cent to 7.4 per cent in December 1984, to continue to rise. It projects the average rate in 1986 to be 6.8 per cent, falling marginally to 6.5 per cent in 1987 and dropping to 5.7 per cent in 1990.

After holding consumer price increases at 4 per cent in 1984, the Administration forecasts that inflation will remain at the relatively modest level of 4.3 per cent in 1986 dropping to 4.2 per cent in 1987 and below the 4 per cent mark in later years reaching just 3.3 per cent by the 1990s.

Reagan's budget sinks hopes, page 23.

## Lloyds to sell its life offshoot

By Geoffrey Gibbs

LLOYD'S of London is seeking a new owner for Lloyd's Life Assurance, the fast growing unit-linked life assurance company set up 13 years ago to enable Lloyd's members to participate in the long-term life assurance market.

The Council of Lloyd's, which controls Lloyd's Life's activities through the ownership of a golden share, decided yesterday that it had decided to recommend the sale of the company to a single outside purchaser.

Prospective buyers may have to offer about £100 million to acquire the business, which has a total of 250,000 policyholders and a staff of 350 based in Peterborough. Lloyd's

Life funds now stand at more than £300 million.

Morgan Grenfell, the merchant bankers, were yesterday sending out details of the company to a list of 100 potential purchasers and intend to whittle down the responses to a short list of candidates before reaching a final decision in about two months' time.

Lloyd's — which will itself receive only a nominal £1 from the sale — has taken the "reluctant" decision to sell the company because of concern that continued control of the business through the "A" share could hinder the further development of Lloyd's Life's operations. An expansion of Lloyd's Life into America, for example, might be in conflict with the wider interests of Lloyd's.

At the same time it is felt that the existing shareholding structure is unsatisfactory because the shares do not represent a readily realisable asset for Lloyd's Life's 84 shareholders. The shares are held by investors of Premium Trust Investments under the control of Lloyd's underwriting agents, and because of the rapid growth of the business their value in some cases now exceeds the maximum permitted limit of 15 per cent of the funds.

"The Council has examined various ways of overcoming these difficulties and has reluctantly concluded that the sale of the company is the most feasible way forward," commented Lloyd's yesterday. The sale of the Lloyd's Life comes at a time of intense activity in the unit-linked life assurance sector. Hambro Life has been snapped up by BAT, Abbey Life is being groomed for a Stock Market listing, and Tilden and Imperial Life of Canada are joining forces.

Immediate reaction in the City was that there would be no shortage of interest in Lloyd's Life, where funds have grown at an average compound rate of 40 per cent over the past eight years to stand at £307 million at the end of 1984. Last year the annual surplus on funds was £25 million.

Morgan Grenfell are widely expected to be the main bidder, with a bid of between £80 million and £120 million. Based on the rating given by Hambro Life, the upper end of the scale may prove optimistic.

## Pauls will contest £107m bid

By James Elickman

HARRISON & Crossfield finally found a prospective home for its old plantation profits yesterday when it was bought by Pauls, the UK feed miller and malting, whose independence stretches back nearly 200 years.

Pauls' shares soared 94p to 345p after news of the bid reached the stock market. But Mr George Paul, chief executive, whose Liverpool ancestors founded the business, immediately vowed to fight for his company's independence.

"I cannot see how we can perform as well as a part of Harrison & Crossfield as we have done as shareholders and they are motivated by our independence. We are not short of cash. We have our own strategy and we don't need this bid."

Harrison & Crossfield, which made its name as an international trader, has collected £10 million by withdrawing from plantations in Malaysia and elsewhere in the Far East. It has set its sights on pouring the money into temperate agriculture, and the chairman, Mr Tom Paul, said Pauls was a "natural fit" for the company.

Harrison's tried last Friday in secret talks to reach an agreed bid for Pauls but failed. The bid terms unveiled yesterday value each Pauls share at 337p by offering £1 for each share, or £337 million in cash for each Pauls share.

Harrison has kept some plantation interests in Indonesia, India and Malaysia. But the wave of economic national-

ism which forced many old British trading houses out of the Far East has pushed the group into new areas like chemical manufacture and building materials. Harrison's shares closed 3p lower yesterday at 448p.

The original Pauls company was founded early in the 19th century to trade in malt and barley. It is now one of the UK's largest animal feed producers, has continued its malting activities, and has expanded into pig production and the manufacture of food flavourings and sweeteners. Pauls' profits last year, and the company's annual feed business in the UK has come under pressure since EEC farm quotas have cut back on milk production.

## Ziff buys Stylo shares

By Geoffrey Gibbs

Mr Arnold Ziff, beleaguered chairman of the Stylo shoe retailing group, was continuing to snap up Stylo shares in the stock market yesterday in a determined effort to frustrate a takeover offer being made by British Land.

In a move that is bound to spark off renewed controversy much of the recent buying has been carried out by Town Centre Securities, a publicly quoted property group of which Mr Ziff is chairman.

Over the past three trading days Mr Ziff and Town Centre have acquired a total of 71,000 Stylo shares at prices ranging up to 188p a share.

Yesterday's purchase of 34,000 Town Centre shares brought the total to 105,000, a reaction from British Land's financial advisers yesterday. "He is obviously entitled to buy shares as anyone is," commented a spokesman.

British Land, which has a 4.33 per cent voting stake in Stylo, is offering up to a maximum of 185p per Stylo share in an attempt to lift its holding to 50.9 per cent of the shares in issue. Because of Stylo's unfashionable share structure under which a small number of tightly held management shares control 43 per cent of the votes, the tender — if successful — would give British Land a 29.9 per cent voting holding in the business. The tender closes today.

## Shorts land plane deal from China

From Bob Rodwell in Belfast

SHORT Brothers, the Belfast aerospace company, yesterday announced a contract under which it will deliver eight 38-seat Short 360 commuter airliners to China's airline, CAAC, later this year.

The deal is the first purchase of British aircraft by the Chinese authorities since the sale of Trident jet airliners to CAAC in the mid-1970s. It was described by Short's chairman, Sir Philip Foreman, as "one of the most significant contracts to be landed by any UK aerospace manufacturer for many years."

It is clearly seen in Belfast as the precursor of probable repeat orders from China, particularly in the context of the Chinese Government's "new economic order." In this, provincial governments have been given the freedom to set up their own autonomous regional airlines which are already concluding deals independently with foreign suppliers. In one instance last month, Boeing 737 airliners were ordered by the provincial authorities of Yunnan rather than by the centralised CAAC.

No value for the Chinese contract has been disclosed by Short, but the normal price of the civil 360 on the North American market, where it has been widely sold, is about \$4.5 million. At this valuation, the deal is worth at least \$30 million.

The twin-engine aircraft is powered by Canadian-made Pratt & Whitney turboprop engines and has American avionics, but in its commercial form contains nothing which the US Government is likely to forbid to be sold to China. It is built as both Boeing and McDonnell-Douglas are both doing vigorous airliner business with that country.

Hinting at the possibility of further Short 360 sales to China, Sir Philip said: "We hope this will be the beginning of a long and mutually beneficial relationship with CAAC."

Shorts' marketing effort in mainland China began in 1980 when it exhibited at a British aircraft industrial exhibition in Shanghai. This was followed in December by participation in an international aerospace show at Peking.

## US boost for Rolls

By Michael Smith

Rolls-Royce, the State aero engine builder, has been given a further substantial boost after a decision by US aircraft manufacturer McDonnell Douglas to forge close links with Rolls and its international engine partners.

The five-nation consortium, International Aero Engines, has been picked by McDonnell Douglas to provide the power for its newly emerging MB-90 aircraft, which will be the 150-seater jet to rival the Airbus A320.

The IAE consortium, where Rolls is a 30 per cent shareholder, has already won orders from Pan American to provide engines for the new jumbo jet, and the memorandum of understanding with McDonnell Douglas is a further step. IAE and McD will jointly market the new 150-seater rival to the Airbus.

The IAE link with McDonnell Douglas and Pan Am's decision to put the consortium's engines on the new jumbo jet, the five-nation consortium a considerable lead in the battle for aircraft engines over its rival, the French-American CSM 36 being developed by Snecma and General Electric.

## Westland denies aid plea to government

By our Industrial Staff

Westland, the UK helicopter manufacturer, has strongly denied that its directors have approached the government for a financial rescue package or bail out.

The firm's denial was meant to allay fears that Westland faces serious financial problems in the late 1980s as civil books dry up. In the City, Westland shares sank 1½p to 115p before later recovering to close 6p down at 120p.

Fears over Westland's future have arisen partly because the company has been pressing so vigorously for a £500 million order from the Royal Air Force.

tense competition from Aerospaciale of France with the Super Puma, and from the new Black Hawk from Sikorsky of America in partnership with Short Bros of Northern Ireland.

Westland urgently needs the RAF contract to help secure the aircraft's position in world markets, both for military and civil customers.

Without the RAF order the West Country-based undertaking will have to consider some retrenchment of production and workforce on top of the 700 people earmarked for redundancy in an existing run-down programme.

An RAF decision is expected within the next few months and Westland is not prepared to review its long-term position until then.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

# Stolport inquiry reopened

THE PUBLIC inquiry into the proposed airport in London's East End docklands area, the Stolport project, may be re-opened tomorrow. The Greater London Council has been given permission by the High Court to seek leave — also in the High Court — for the inquiry to be re-opened.

Both the GLC and Newham Borough Council have been seeking to have the hearing re-opened on the grounds that key information about aircraft noise was not heard at the first inquiry. Mr Patrick Jenkin has decided not to rule on the planning application until the row over the inquiry is settled.

Stolport — it stands for short take off and landing — would be the world's first inner city airport, using specialist Dash 7 aircraft from Canada.

MERCHANT bankers Morgan Grenfell are to advise shareholders on future options for ownership of the Investors in Industry group (31). This follows strong pressure from some shareholders, notably Midland bank, for a flotation of the shares on the stock market, or some other method of realising a value estimated at £250 million to £350 million. The announcement of the Morgan Grenfell study came from the Bank of England, one of the shareholders, which said that it will abide by the wishes of the other owners.

VOLVO, the car, food and energy group, has bought a substantial stake in Pharmacia, one of Sweden's leading pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies. Volvo, which wants an active interest in its country's burgeoning biotechnology industry, has acquired restricted shares in the new company, giving it 28.6 per cent of the voting rights and 6.4 per cent of the share capital with a market price of about 600 million Swedish kronor. However the Swedish industrial group added that the equity stake would eventually be owned by a consortium yet to be formed.

## Bank boss warns on new conglomerates

By Peter Rodgers, City Editor

The new financial conglomerates emerging in the City may not be rescued if they get into trouble, the governor of the Bank of England, Mr Robin Leigh-Pemberton, told an overseas bankers' dinner last night.

He warned that the process of change "is likely to involve some accidents." In a clear indication that the conglomerates will require a lot of help in the type of rescue operation employed last year for Johnson Matthey Bankers, Mr Leigh-Pemberton said "it would be wrong to expect the authorities to guarantee to convey everyone safely through the uncharted waters ahead. To attempt to do so would be to interfere in individual businesses and in the market as a whole to a degree which would be unacceptable and undesirable."

In a world of change, he believed, the "price of relative

freedom is some risk. I do not think we do anyone a service by playing this down."

Mr Leigh-Pemberton said that the authorities had to chart a difficult course between the dangers of inadequate supervision and the constraints of excessive regulation. With complex financial groups emerging from the restructuring of the City many different bodies will be involved in their supervision, which would require co-operation and skill to ensure that there is collaboration and that problems do not arise because of differences of views between the different supervisory authorities.

Mr Leigh-Pemberton warned against underestimating the practical problems. Mr Leigh-Pemberton also made it clear that banks have "still some way to go" in building up the capital which backs their lending to higher levels, though the Bank of England's "generally pleased" with progress so far.

## LEB rebates 'illegal'

The London Electricity Board is operating an "illegal" rebate scheme which costs £3 million yet fails to reach the poor pensioners who need the subsidy, according to the London Electricity Consultative Council claimed yesterday.

The consumer watchdog, which has statutory powers to monitor the LEB's performance, is now demanding that the LEB drop the scheme or prove in the High Court that it is legal.

The present rebate scheme cuts the normal quarterly standing charge of £7.45 to an

amount equal to cost of the units used if they amount to less than the standing charge.

"The basic fault of the scheme," says the council, "is that it hands out the low use of electricity with a low household income. But the opposite is more usually true, especially in London, where literally thousands of low-income customers have to rely on electricity for their heating."

Yet many affluent people qualify for the rebate increases, for example, where they have second homes they infrequently inhabit.

## Prince ad is charming, says BT

By Peter Large, Technology Correspondent

BRITISH Telecom ridicules Prince Charles in its latest marketing campaign.

Telecom Tan, one of BT's new off-shoots, yesterday showed to corporate customers, advertising agents, and the press a video about its services in which the Prince is impersonated phoning Telecom Tan to ask about doubling his "big house".

He humbles at a patient phone operator and, at the end of his call, takes some seconds to decide about the

resting place for his phone receiver.

The voice belongs to John Glover, who has done Prince Charles for the satirical TV puppet show, Spitting Images.

BT said last night that it was very happy with the video. It denied that Mr Glover, Telecom Tan's managing director, had referred parts of the script for higher approval.

It was solely a matter for Telecom Tan, BT said, and Mr Glover was "charged with making a profit as he sees fit."

Telecom Tan is a round-the-clock, computer-generated phone-answering service, and its latest gimmick is that the phone number 0 272 272 272, which about 600,000 people dialled to get details of BT's share issue, is now available to Tan's customers.

Advertisers on TV, radio, or the press can also reach that number for inquiries and one of 200 BT staff at Bristol will give inquirers details of the product or sales via a computer terminal.

The customers will be told that they are talking to

"Service 272." Alternatively, the advertiser can use an individual Tan number and in that case the customers will assume they are talking to the advertiser concerned, rather than to BT.

Mr Jones said that this did not involve any deception. He said that Telecom Tan had about 100 major clients so far and had been in profit for some time.

He said that the majority of the operators were staff members, though they were employed in "new grades for this sort of business," involving flexibility on hours.



# FINANCIAL GUARDIAN

## Reagan's budget could sink hope of lower dollar and rate cut

US deficits will stay to the end of the decade. Alex Brummer reports

**HOPES ON Wall Street and among the US's big industrial partners that President Reagan's 1986 budget would mark a watershed in America's determination to tackle the looming deficits, are dashed in the documents formally delivered to Capitol Hill today.**

After struggling mightily within the Cabinet for three months for a combination of public spending cuts which would reduce the budget deficit to about \$100 billion, the White House produced a package which at best would bring the short-fall to \$144 billion by 1988 — Mr Reagan's last year in the White House. This probably means that the problem of high US interest rates and the strong dollar, which has dogged the international economy in recent years, will persist.

Indeed in computing a deficit of \$180 billion in the next financial year, dropping to \$144 billion by 1988 and \$224 billion by the end of the decade, the Administration has made a series of political and economic calculations which do not stand up to fine scrutiny. It is optimistic economic forecasting continues to verge on the ridiculous and a political package the budget is unacceptable to Mr Reagan's own party.

The budget assumes constant 4 per cent annual increases in the rate of growth from now until 1988, and even then only marginally lesser gains. Furthermore, it predicts a downward curve for US interest rates even though increasingly higher yields are likely to be necessary to attract the vast amounts of savings required simply to service the burgeoning national debt.

Among the most alarming of statistics contained in this year's budget package are those showing the trend in debt interest payments. In 1986 they will account for 15 cents out of every dollar the US government spends — up from 13 cents in the current financial year. The rate of increase in percentage terms far outpaces even the controversial defence budget.

In 1970 net interest payments represented 7.2 per cent of total government spending or 1.5 per cent of the Gross National Product. By the end of President Reagan's second term it will represent 16 per cent of spending and 3.4 per cent of the GNP.

Defence spending, which is normally seen as being the fastest growing element in the budget, doesn't nearly make up for the doubling in interest charges as a percentage of government spending and GNP. It has

risen sharply since President Reagan took office and now accounts for around 30 cents of every dollar which the US government spends. But this is in fact less than in 1970 — at the height of the Vietnam war.

An important consequence of the US's fast accumulating national debt has been the rising volume of savings it is having to pull in from abroad to finance its official borrowing. New tables in this year's budget show a startling trend in which US borrowing overseas shot up from 1.4 per cent in 1980 to 15.4 per cent in 1984. While this may be very pleasant for the US Treasury, in that it simplifies its funding operations, it has been the cause of all sorts of economic problems for the US's allies.

By tempting foreign money into New York through high interest rates, the US has effectively diverted savings from domestic European and other markets to the US. Furthermore, as that money drawn to New York is translated into dollars it has damaged the currencies of the US's trading partners, forced up their domestic interest rates, and had a detrimental impact on growth.

In fact, the budget document notes with some pride that US efforts last year to make American markets more attractive to foreign in-

vestors worked. As a result of tax concessions and security undertakings, it actually drew 12 billion in foreign savings in the latter part of 1984. It is argued that these "foreign targeted notes" are being sold to reduce the (US) government cost of borrowing.

It is entirely possible that the Administration's need to draw in foreign investment to finance the deficit will become even greater in a second term. As many private sector economic forecasters are predicting, there is a pause or even a recession in late 1985 or in 1986, then the deficit projections will come badly unstuck. While a one per cent greater increase in the gross national product in the 1986 financial year would knock just \$0.7 billion off the deficit, a one per cent loss in growth — which appears likely even on current economic information — would add \$4 billion.

By the 1987 financial year the cost of a one per cent loss in gross national product would be \$13.9 billion soaring to \$33.4 billion by 1988. In fact, it would not require a recession but simply a modest slowdown in the performance of the American economy to send the deficit numbers skyrocketing again. However deep the cuts made, where the axe should fall will be the major issue to

dominate the headlines in the weeks ahead. To many congressional leaders, including the majority leader in the Senate, Robert Dole (Republican, Kansas), Mr Reagan has produced a budget which is the worst of all worlds. It seeks mammoth cuts in politically sensitive social programmes while seeking to maintain increases in defence spending at above 10 per cent after inflation.

While Mr Reagan's boast that his \$857 billion proposed spending in 1986 up just 1.5 per cent on 1985, is the smallest increase in the history of the federal government is accurate, it is also inequitable. The list of domestic commitments — from student grants to housing subsidies, from food aid for the poor to medical assistance for the elderly — to be axed is stunning.

It looks increasingly as if it will require a full-scale crisis on Wall Street, with investors refusing to buy government bonds and share prices plunging, to force the White House and Congress to accept the necessary structural changes. Everyone in the White House and Congress seems to know that a tax increase and changes in retirement pensions are necessary. But no one yet has the political courage to bring them forward.



Lean times: food aid for poor among the cuts

## Time to wake up to the danger of the world's quiet crisis

Topsoil available per person could decline by a third between now and the end of the century



ALTERNATIVES  
Harford Thomas

**SOIL EROSION** in England and Wales is a good deal more widespread than we may have thought, and it is getting worse. In some places it presents a serious threat to farming.

How do we know? Because the Soil Survey of England and Wales has in recent years done a great deal of careful study of what is happening, by photography from the ground, and by mapping. This, you might think, is a vital early warning service. The process of erosion is slow, insidious, not instantly recognised. If it goes too far topsoil cannot be replaced. You might also think it time, in view of the evidence, to increase the present modest scale of the Soil Survey operation.

The Government does not think so. It has decided to cut its funding by more than half. Readers who recall the first report from Anthony Tucker in the Guardian on November 22 last of what was then still only an impending threat, and my further comments in an Alternatives column, will know the build-up of the story. To recap, the proposal was to reduce the funds for the Survey, provided from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, currently about 1.8 million, to \$850,000 in 1986-7.

Just over a fortnight ago

this decision was confirmed. It was made known in Whitehall's spokesman's office. It was slipped out with minimum publicity on a Friday as a written answer to a Parliamentary question. Hopefully, nobody would notice. Hardly anybody did.

Meanwhile, let me job backwards again, to recall the comment in one of the Guardian's notably distinguished team of Country Districts. William Condy wrote this (December 15): "In spite of great advances we still need to know a lot more if we are going to make sensible use of our ever-shrinking world. So far we have maps showing in general where the good and bad soils are. What are now required are maps showing their distribution and by which they are being lost. We need more and more surveys to tell us more and more about every square yard of mother earth."

"So it is almost unbelievable that right now the Government may be scheming to reduce its support for, or perhaps even completely abandon the Soil Survey of England and Wales. This is a decision which is not the moment for dismantling an organisation of such crucial importance to satisfy the whims of doctrinaire politicians."

It is, certainly a classic case of blockhead economics, 1985 UK model. However, I think it will be seen not despairingly, but as a challenging cause celebre to be fought to the point that this decision is reversed.

The prospects of doing so are reasonably encouraging. There are MPs in all parties who must be appalled. It should be taken up urgently by the House of Commons Select Committee on the Environment.

The National Farmers' Union was instantly off the mark to protest. Its first official comment was notably blunt: "The NFU is extremely disappointed to learn of the announcement today of a 50 per cent cut in the funding of the Soil Survey



of England and Wales in 1986. It is of great concern... that the Minister should single out the Soil Survey... and decide upon such a swingeing cut in its budget without having formally consulted relevant interests."

"(The Soil Survey's) soil data bank which allows interpretation at field scale (1 inch to 1 mile) is of critical importance to farmers and ministers in their decision-making."

Only last summer the Government persuaded the NFU and Country Landowners

Association to accept a new conservationist approach to the farming of the land. They would seek to "maximise" rather than "maximise" production. That is to say, they would make the best use of the land rather than go for maximum yield.

To maximise is to go ahead more or less regardless with mechanised chemical farming. This has been the objective of recent years, backed up by the financial incentives of farm grants and CAP price guarantees.

The maximisation of cereals production has led to or

been accompanied by an increased rate of soil erosion. Who discovered this? The Soil Survey and some other academic research institutions.

Still talking of the UK (we will come to the rest of the world before the finish), there are two main causes of soil erosion, wind and water. Wind is made visible in dust clouds, and treated as an Act of God. In practice it is aggravated by misuse of light soils and the elimination of windbreaks (hedges etc) for the convenience of heavy farm machinery; and by the ploughing up of unsuitable

soils (notably moorlands and marshes) for growing cereals for quick profits.

Water erosion goes on in a quiet way all the time, in people's garden as well as farmers' fields, and is treated as an Act of God. In the natural course of events soil washed away will be replaced by each season's new humus. But not in the unnatural course of events, such as intensive cultivation of steep slopes.

Recent profit-oriented styles of farming have speeded up the rate of soil erosion. Financial incentives have led to the ploughing up of quite steeply sloping hills and farmland for cereal crops. Then there has been a switch to autumn sowing, which leaves the fields bare to winter rains. The conditions for water erosion have been set up by the farmer or, to be fair, by the economic incentives set up by government and the EEC.

Not much notice has been taken of water erosion in the UK until quite recently. We are blessed with good land and moderate rainfall, so why worry. We did not take much notice of wind erosion either, though it is obvious enough to see.

The Soil Survey, however, was getting seriously worried, and started a five-years programme in 1982 to study water erosion in 17 localities. Preliminary results are disturbing.

Seven chalkland sites studied in Berkshire, Hampshire and Sussex, showed that erosion had lowered the ground surface by 24 inches in the best case and to 64 inches in the worst. The general conclusion was that where chalkland has been ploughed up for agriculture there has been a serious loss of topsoil — and this in areas where the topsoil layer is generally thin.

For centuries these were grass downlands used for sheep grazing. Now it is more profitable to plough them up and grow cereals. It is a question of economics — but the economics have been

determined by government grants and subsidies. In this sense, the government is largely responsible for soil erosion, the degradation of an irreplaceable national asset.

If you think I exaggerate, take a drive round the Sussex Downs between Brighton and Eastbourne at this time of year when the fields are bare, and walk along the South Downs Way. The chalk is plain to see in some fields where, in places, most of the topsoil has already gone.

This is an area which has been closely studied for some years in a programme of the Countryside Research Unit of the Brighton Polytechnic under the direction of Dr John Boardman. He has been stumping the county with the warning that the Downs could be turned into a wasteland if present farming practices continue.

In the wet winter of 1982-83, Dr Boardman's study recorded 66 sites where erosion was taking place in an area of 80 square kilometres between Lewes and Rottingdean. He came to the conclusion that within 50 years many areas would not be farmable.

The economics of all this deserves a study on its own. Two of Dr Boardman's case histories concern the inundation of housing estates by torrents of liquid mud pouring off steep slopes. They create what he calls "off-farm costs."

Who pays for cleaning up the consequences of these mud floods? Not the land owner, who is not legally liable for "natural" runoff from his land. Not the Water Authority, which just does not want to know — it's not what they count as water. The local authority incurs unavoidable immediate costs of coping with the emergency, but understandably shrinks from the cost of taking on protection works to stop it happening again.

And the "on-farm" costs? The farmer has now way of pricing the cost of losing some hundreds of tons of ir-

replaceable top soil. But he must have started to worry about it.

You may wonder that the gathering crisis of soil erosion does not constitute news. Who last noticed it getting a mention in the mass media, and where? There is a professional reason: it is happening every day, and therefore it is not "a happening," which is one definition of news.

Lester Brown, founder and president of the Worldwatch Institute in Washington, has called soil erosion "the quiet crisis in the world economy," the title of a worldwatch paper which came out last September.

It is a world crisis, already alarming in less favourable climates than ours. In some Third World countries it is calculated that six inches of topsoil are being lost within a generation. But governments everywhere fail to respond because there is a lack of information about what is happening.

Worldwatch has attempted a calculation and has analysed soil loss alongside population projections: answer, the topsoil available per person looks like declining by a third between 1984 and the end of the century. As Lester Brown puts it: "As the demand for food climbs, the world is beginning to mine its soils, converting a renewable resource into a non-renewable one."

We are beginning to mine our soils in the UK too, and we need all the facts we can get to know more exactly what is happening, and what can be done about it. Hardly the time to wind down the Soil Survey.

Sources: Worldwatch Papers are obtainable in some bookshops: Soil Erosion is Worldwatch Paper 60. The Worldwatch Institute's annual State of the World report for 1984 has a chapter on soil erosion, and is available as a paperback in the UK (W. W. Norton, £7.95, and from John Wiley, Baffins Lane, Chichester, W. Sussex). Down to Earth, an exhibition on soil, is at the Geological Museum, South Kensington.

## Fatty meat may be bad for you, but the joint is tastier

Rosemary Collins on the latest food survey

### CONSUMER COLUMN

A SURVEY commissioned by the meat industry and carried out in recent weeks has shown that the vast majority of people choose food they buy because they like the taste.

A scarcely surprising 81 per cent of 2,000 people questioned mentioned this spontaneously, and a further 1 per cent admitted that this was their top criterion when prompted by the MORI interviewer.

Next in order of importance, they rated value for money, then price, then concern for eating the most healthy foods, then "concern about production methods," and lastly, considerably less important, they said that they considered whether foods were "convenient" or whether they were suitable "in a weight-watching diet."

Only 11 per cent of the people questioned were spontaneously worried about whether food would help them to lose weight and only 18 per cent said, when prompted, that the convenience was a matter of importance to them.

levy on animals slaughtered, MORI next asked the sample 2,000 men and women whether that had had health warnings about any food recently.

At this point the spontaneity died away. Only 21 per cent remembered unprompted that they had heard warnings about eating too much salt, but 60 per cent remembered when the interviewer mentioned salt by name. The corresponding figures for butter were 25 per cent and 54 per cent, and for sugar 22 per cent and 57 per cent.

Fourteen per cent volunteered that fatty meat was bad for health, but 55 per cent considered it unhealthy when asked a direct question about it.

The MLC is, of course, deeply concerned to know what we think about meat not about butter or salt, and its staff have studied the MORI poll findings keenly to find what positive virtues meat possesses in the public imagination.

Nineteen per cent admitted that they had cut down on their fatty meat consumption because of health scares. A further 14 per cent would like to cut down on the amount of fatty meat they ate. Fat was the main criticism of meat, although 18 per cent, dishearteningly for the MLC, thought that it

was just "generally bad for you", and smaller numbers objected to its additives, to factory farming methods, to hormones in beef, to slaughtering methods, and to antibiotic residues in animal carcasses.

Twenty-nine per cent of those asked thought that meat caused heart disease, 2 per cent thought it caused strokes, and 1 per cent thought it caused cancer.

Determined to present these findings in an optimistic light, the MLC has decided that the positive virtue of meat lies in the public imagination in lean meat. "Lean meat is not regarded as a health hazard, despite the orchestrated propaganda of extremist groups," says Keith Roberts, MLC chairman.

The MLC is already encouraging farmers to produce leaner animals and "better communication along the marketing chain could help the industry to accelerate its response to public demand."

Unfortunately, lean meat tends to be less tender and less tasty than fatty meat, except in the relatively fat-free realm of poultry. Mr Roberts and his staff are aware of the problem and are pressing ahead with research on eating quality "on the precept that leanness must be allied to flavour and tenderness."



Going for taste—most people buy what they like

The people who took part in the survey were asked whose dietary advice they rated highest and by far the greatest number, 50 per cent of those questioned, said that they listened most seriously to their own doctor on this issue.

Nobody else, not the food industry, health magazines, teachers, the government nor newspapers, managed even a double figure credibility score here.

So the Commission is to direct some of its resources now to convincing GPs that meat is "a highly nutritional part of a healthy diet."

Meat consumption can remain at current average levels provided individuals choose wisely from the wide

range of meat cuts and products available avoid excess visible fat, cook the chosen meats in an appropriate manner and serve them with carefully selected supporting dishes," a new MLC booklet advises.

The meat industry is distressed that the government's new food labelling regulations will make it obligatory to label fat content, but not sugar, salt or fibre content, but finds some comfort in official acceptance that the target average reduction in fat content in the British diet should be from 42 to 35 per cent of energy intake, instead of the 30 per cent level advocated by the World Health Organisation and the

recent National Advisory Committee on Nutritional Education report.

The industry disputes, in any case, government statistics on meat consumption which are contained in the annual National Food Survey, since this measures purchases, rather than the amount actually eaten. Fresh meat is likely to be trimmed of meat both in the kitchen and on the plate. If this was taken into account, the industry argues, the current estimate of fresh meat's contribution to people's total fat intake (24 per cent according to the National Food Survey) would be drastically reduced.

### Mortgage Rates

Williams & Glyn's Bank announces that with effect from 6th February 1985 its House Mortgage Rate is increased from 12% to 13.5% per annum.

Endowment Mortgage Rate is increased from 13% to 14.5% per annum.



Williams & Glyn's Bank plc

A member of The Royal Bank of Scotland Group plc



## Doubts on interest rate keep investors subdued

## THE MARKETS

to 64p and improved by 3p to 67p. Manders firmed by 4p at 186p after speculative gain demand.

Adverse comment affected the TV Group, which gave up the 22p bid, but Dunlop added 1p at 36p; on higher bid hopes. In the entertainment sector, MAMS gained 6p to 160p on speculative gains, helped by a rise in the

SP: A share of the London Stock Exchange turnover for the year 1: Number of shares traded 18,736: Value £294,902 million.

● Paris: Prices closed mostly higher, but the market was off the downside in moderately active trading. The market indicator was off 0.4 per cent and declines led advances. The 100 index fell 0.5 points to 89 to 10.5. Traders attributed the fall to the announcement of the

# Project keeps Bullough ahead

larged share capital. A further 21 per cent is being bought for £56,000 cash and the issue of 33,347 new Petrosen shares. Petrosen will have an option to acquire the balance of the shares in United. A quarter of the capital will, however, remain with executives for the present.

## Burning ambition

Dowson and Mason, the Manchester-based incinerator, cremator, and balling press manufacturer, has been acquired by Unga Gruppen Scafmurnance AB of Sweden.

**terms**

London Midland Industrials applied a touch more pressure on shareholders of Hoskins & Horton, and the rival bidder

for the year will reach a new record.

The interim dividend stays at 1.75p net a share.

## Petrocon stake

Petrocon has agreed to acquire a 61 per cent interest in United Trading Services, a company based in Great Yarmouth providing production testing, wire line and consulting services to the onshore and offshore oil industry.

Uited's profit before tax was £58,000 for the nine months to December 31. Its net assets at that date amounted to £75,000.

Under the terms of the deal Petrocon will pay £150,000 for new shares in UTS representing 30 per cent of the en-

[illegible][illegible]



















## OVERSEAS TRAVEL

## OVERSEAS TRAVEL

*You are advised that when booking charter flights to Greece you must also have registered accommodation vouchers booked for each night of your stay. This is a ruling by the Greek Civil Aviation Authority. Failure to comply with these regulations could result in your being refused admission into Greece or being asked to pay the full scheduled air fare for the return journey.*

10

## EUROVISTA WORLD TRAVEL

Many daily departures scheduled from Heathrow. Gatwick. Also competitive hotel car hire, and insurance arrangements for business or pleasure included as required. Examples of Winter return fares (prices may vary according to month and day of travel):

SHORT HAUL	SKI FLY DRIVE EUROPE	U.S.A. WINTER BARGAINS
Athens.....£149	Frankfurt from.....£86	• Dozens of US cities from £239 to £288 return.
Copenhagen.....£122	Geneva from.....£99	• No advance purchase in many cases.
Frankfurt.....£69	Salzburg from.....£140	• Reliable daily scheduled flights.
Geneva.....£98	Lyon from.....£129	• Instant computerised reservations and ticketing.
Madrid.....£85		
Nice.....£130	Inclusive flight and car	

**Schedule flights all major UK airports**

**FLY NOW - PAY LATER.**  
And now all fares worldwide including our special low fares to dozens of destinations, European Fly Drives, and Travellers Cheques can all be paid for over up to four years and no time wasting. We can give immediate credit approval over the telephone when you call to make your booking. Alternatively, we accept all major credit cards accepted.

**Tel (18 lines): 01-741 5301, 01-741 5351**  
**Rofel House, Colet Gardens, London W14 9DH. Telex 895640**  
**Open until 7 p.m. (5 p.m. Saturdays)**

**Trading Consumer Credit Broke  
International Air Transport A**

Credit is granted subject to normal lending requirements, and a written quotation will be sent upon request. Call for our brochure. Typical APR 22.8

## Clubair GIVE-AWAY FARES

	O/W	R/T
SYDNEY	£306	588
AUCKLAND	389	727
JOHANNESBURG	278	414
BANGKOK	185	345
SINGAPORE	230	425
DELHI	220	375
HAMBURG	209	367
CAIRO	135	240
NEW YORK	122	244

### IMPORTANT NOTICE

Any newspaper cannot accept responsibility for readers, who lose money over the collapse of any Travel Bureau or Company or who are unable to readers to ensure full financial security is offered when a flight booking is made. An excellent example is the airline company, which has been operating since 1945, and has a record of £3.00 this Company provides each client upon booking with a Flight Voucher and a Bond, which is valid for 12 months. It is not a guarantee, but an instant repayment of up to £3,000 in the unlikely event of the collapse of either Surward or of any Airline upon which they book a ticket. This new style of Bonding is completely exclusive to Surward. It is a positive move in the direction of providing the Modern Day Traveller the complete financial security.

**"HUGE FLIGHT DISCOUNTS"**  
**"SYDNEY" "JELLOUNG" "PERTH" "DURBAN"**  
**"JOBURG" "HARRIS" "LUSAKA" "MID EAST"**  
**"SINGAPORE" "TOKYO" "FAR EAST"**

**FEBRUARY** 7 8 14 16 19 21 23 26 28

Also most dates M.  
SUNDWORLD T.

**CLUB CITY** can be won where you book long haul flights  
 Club City Club City  
 7 Maiden Street AITA  
 London W1 CAAS/Amended  
 Tel: 01-493-8777

**CANALIES SPAIN**  
**PORTUGAL MALTA**

### IRELAND

**SUPER SEASIDE FARMHOUSE for 8.**  
 1000 sq. ft. in Ireland, from £25. per week. Tel. Dublin 27-7358. Fax Tel. Dublin 010 27-7358.

### WALES

**WHEELIE, M. WALES:** Horse in house, for 8.

### AFRICA

**AFRICA SPECIALISTS**  
 to the best of Africa. Tel. 01-485 1485.

### MALAGA

**Many Late Specials.**  
 Malaga 4 term Feb 16 availability  
**FALDOE 01-471 0927**

### EUROPE

**EUROPE TRAVEL** Direct flights to  
 Amsterdam, Munich, Rome, Paris, to  
 Zurich & London. Tel. 01-485 1485.  
**St. W. 01-485 1485. AIRWAYS.**

### EUROPE

**EUROPE TRAVEL** Direct flights to  
 Amsterdam, Munich, Rome, Paris, to  
 Zurich & London. Tel. 01-485 1485.  
**St. W. 01-485 1485. AIRWAYS.**

LA29, Los Angeles LA28, Frank/  
LA65, Newman Tvl, 01-241 2607.

<p><b>LAKE DISTRICT</b></p> <p><b>UMBRIA: HOLIDAY</b> Cottage, s/w 7, n queen ptchance Eden Valley, fishing, 10000 743888.</p> <p><b>UMBRIA: HOLIDAY</b> Cottage, room, lovely Murrumbidgee, May 1987 till June, autumn, 10000 743888.</p> <p><b>UMBRIA: HOLIDAY</b> Cottage, room, lovely Murrumbidgee, May 1987 till June, autumn, 10000 743888.</p>	<p><b>MALAGA, CANARIES.</b> 01-641 1171.</p> <p><b>AFRICA, AUSTRALIA:</b> 01-437 8255.</p> <p><b>MEXICO CITY RTN</b> from £399.00. Whirlwind tours (Australia) Ltd offers Hawaiian (large to Mexico, 17A, Caribbean, 17B) 01-637 7853.</p> <p><b>NEW ZEALAND:</b> 01-521 0000.</p>	<p><b>JO'BURG, NAIRUDI, DELHI, USA'S</b> West Africa, 01-499 7205.</p> <p><b>LOWEST AIR FARES</b> Bookingsphn 01-836 8626.</p> <p><b>LOW FARES Worldwide.</b> Travels, 41, Market St, Wd, 340 2922, 8 p.m.</p>
--	--	--

Tenerife	5.	8.	12.	15.	19.	23.	27.
Las Palmas	7.	11.	14.	18.	21.	25.	29.
Málaga	10.	15.	17.	24.	28.	31.	35.

**(MINORCA),** the mapoist Island. Luxury villas with private pools. Book direct. Tel Wilmshurst 06825 535646.

**ACTIVITY HOLIDAYS**

**ITALY & MILAN, ETC.** Rome Express. America's Best Travel Agency. Tel 01-493 8978.  
Boatons 1828. Clio travel. 01-493 8978.

**SAVE \$\$\$!** Australia / New Zealand. IATA. Canada. Far East. Africa and more. Tel 01-215 4444.

**EUROPEAN TOURS** from £149.00 per person. Includes flights, transfers, accommodation, breakfast, drinks, sightseeing, shopping, insurance, taxes, visas, passport fees, etc. Tel 01-222 9625 ABTA.

**OVERLAND TRAVEL**

**LATIN AMERICA.** Holiday Journeys. Small group. JLA. 01-747 3108.

**SPECIAL INTEREST**

**BARGAIN FARES** Istanbul, USA, Hong Kong, Calcutta, New York, London

[illegible]

## 01-737 2162/2212.

period. 2125 western, timber, room with private bathroom and full English breakfast.  
Tel: Jeffrey or Lisa Lawrence:  
**BOSCASTLE 216**

**ICYCLING HOLIDAYS**, fully serviced with continental breakfast included. Call Mike Young (02525) 310855.


**AFLOAT**

**HUG THRU' THE CHULTERNS** on a colonial canal boat. Bridgewater Route (044277) 5615.

**WINTER SPORTS**

# China

BY GARRY TRUDEAU



I JUST WANT TO BE LEFT ALONE!

I JUST WANT TO BE LEFT ALONE!

SO SAY THE RELUCTANT SURVIVAL HERO.

G.B. Trudeau

Whilst you eat, drink and watch Young England box Young Ireland in eight three-round bouts, you could be helping handicapped children.

That's because all the proceeds from the Lord's Taverners' Henry Cooper Boxing Evening go to various children's charities.

As well as the Dinner and the Boxing, there'll be an auction and celebrity speakers.

Tickets are £26.00 and tables for ten people up to thirty people are available.

It's at the Park Lane Hilton, on Monday, February 11th. It's a Stag Night, Black Tie and it starts at 7.00 p.m.

Ring us on 245 6466 for further details or better still, send us a cheque for your seats made payable to The Lord's

**Send it to The Director**

TWO DINNERS, I LET RIP  
THE MOST ENORMOUS  
FART.....THAT CREATES  
A RICHER ATMOSPHERE.  
DOESN'T IT? SEE?

GASP

© Steve Gull, 1982



# 'Unbending' Jenkin rejects rate inquiry

was "invariable." Mr. Stevenson, president of the Inner London Education Authority, said that the Government's proposal implied "considerable harm" to the education service in inner city, with the loss of more than 5,000 jobs and huge cuts in maintenance.

Papers submitted by the council said that the rate increase would cause the following cuts: GLC 3.7 per cent, Islington 10.5 per cent, Camden 11.9 per cent, Greenwich 15 per cent, Hackney 30.2 per cent, Islington 30.2 per cent, Lambeth 33.6 per cent, Lewisham 14.7 per cent, Southwark 17.2 per cent, Brent 19.5 per cent, Haringey 13.4 per cent, Haringey 13.4 per cent, Merseyside 17.3 per cent, South Yorkshire 13.5 per cent, Basildon 9.2 per cent, Leicester 18.7 per cent, Thamesdown 10.6 per cent.

Although still too high, the rate of inflation had been brought down dramatically. The conditions for growing employment had been set, but the government could do very much to determine the rate of growth of real wages, so that the fruits of the recovery had been channelled into rising living standards for those who were exempt of the unemployed.

In a separate development Mr Lawson yesterday denied any rift with the governor of the Bank of England over Britain's full participation in the European monetary system. He said that the views expressed by the governor about the fixed exchange rate mechanism were "reasonable".

The Chancellor's reply to a letter from Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, said that the government could not make the currency float against the dollar and was not in any sense a soft option.

# Walker at odds with board

for Leith, said last night that he had been summoned to Tripoli by an aide of Colonel Gaddafi to discuss a matter of great importance." He believed the telephone call was connected with the hostage situation and he will fly from Gatwick today.

Mr Brown has visited Libya before and was criticised for his defence of the Gaddafi regime after the siege at the Libyan People's Bureau.

He has also been campaigning

# whipped I

When police visited the house they found several lengths of flex, a riding crop and a bloodstained dress belonging to one of the maids.

Mr Clive Nicholls, QC, defending, said that the princess was deeply sorry for what she

Exmouth..... 10 — 9 48 Right way

High speed

the first item.

*Journal of Management Education* 36(7) 809-827

• • •

•

*Journal of Management Education* 30(6)p.789-804  
© The Author(s) 2006